Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 20. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1881. WHOLE NO. 904.

WORTLEY BROS.,

Are now Ready for the Heated Term, with a Full Line of

WHITE VESTS,

ALAPACA COATS,

Mohair and Linen Dusters.

We have this Week received Six Cases of

MEN'S BOY'S & CHILDREN'S

STRAW HATS.

We have also Received a few New Novelties in

LIGHT SUITINGS

—FOR—

Fine Custom Work.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.

VERY COMFORTING TO MY CUSTOMERS.

While it is pretty clearly demonstrated that the particular **Spot of earth you occupy will be removed many thousands of miles from its present place** in the Universe, in a few hours, still arrangements have been made whereby the **EMPORIUM** will keep right along with you. You will have to go no further than before to find yourself among the piles of

NEW WALL PAPERS,

Picture Frames, Books, Papers,

And Magazines,

And the **1,001 Things** that can be found in **greater variety** and **lower Prices** than ever before, at the EMPORIUM.

If time is worth saving; if peace of mind worth striving for, and if it is pleasant to have a little money left after every other want has been supplied, then call at the EMPORIUM FIRST, with your list of wants; you will often be surprised to find how nearly every want can be gratified at

THE EMPORIUM.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

3rd DOOR SOUTH OF P. O.

Come and See Goods and Get Cash Prices.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH

Or Exchanged for Butter, Eggs and Produce.

Haskin's Bread fresh every day.

Don't forget the Place.

CHARLES ELY.

968

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, 2nd Floor, to the left, Moorman's Bank Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

JOHN H. FOX, with FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DENTAL.

M. F. FINLEY, D. D. S., DENTAL Rooms over J. Sanders' Clothing Store in Union Block, cor. Congress and Washington streets, Ypsilanti, Mich Anaesthetics administered if desired. 813

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. DENTIST. Rooms over Dr. H. Van Tuyl's Drug Store, south side of Congress Street, Ypsilanti. All work warranted. N. B.—Nitrous Oride Gas administered.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BANKING.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 800

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. 895-4w

☞ Personals and other items of inter est in city and country are solicited.

☞ If you don't get your paper, cross the street, to the COMMERCIAL office.

☞ All new annual subscribers and all renewing will receive Dr. Kendall's celebrated illustrated work on the horse and his diseases.

☞ The number or date will tell when your subscription is out, or the time to which it is paid. Be prompt in remitting your subscriptions, and much oblige.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, July 16, 1881.

People like to deal with those whom they have found worthy of confidence.

Geo. Moorman proposes a well, corner Congress and Huron streets. Good.

At St. Luke's, the pastor of the Brooklyn church will preach morning and evening.

Our subscribers say that their neighbors who take other local papers have to borrow the COMMERCIAL to get the news.

Union services will be held at the Baptist church to-morrow evening. Rev. Mr. Richmond preaching.

The *Agent's Herald*, Philadelphia, is death on frauds, especially gift enterprises by chance. It says, "Gift enterprise publishers belong to the baser class in the profession."

Another party in this city may seek to build up his business on lying and brag, which is but skim milk after all and a poor quality at that. We will take the truth, the substance, the cream, as a basis of success.

Horace Greeley was right when he said: "The most unfortunate day of a young man's life is the day he makes up his mind that he can get a dollar in any other way than by honestly earning it."

Side walks are ordered constructed in front of adjoining property of Wm. Smith, Hamilton street, also residence of Mr. Pearsall, and Chas. Collins, and on Adams street in front of residence of W F. Parker, and of E. Rexford, on Huron street.

From every source, law magazines, in the action of grand juries in various states, loom up a cry for the enforcement of the laws against the scoundrels who are engaged in gift enterprises by chance under false pretenses.

Last Friday night was too intolerable hot to draw out a large audience, even to hear the prince of comedy—Owen Fawcett. We had a "Big Bonanza" of our own on hand, and did not get our papers ready to mail until after twelve M.

The business man that encourages or lends sympathy or patronage to a law breaker, to illegitimate methods of business, deserves to suffer. He lends himself to rascality that in due time may be turned against his business, cut his own throat.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Lyon & Healy, Chicago, have issued a new song book, entitled "Light and Life," for Sunday schools, prayer and praise meetings. Being of such high merit, it will no doubt attract its way in the crowd of such publications. R. M. McIntosh, editor. Price 35 Cts.

Neighbor Whitley, corner of Huron and Congress streets, has just cause of complaint against the boys or rather young men, old enough to know better, who annoy his family and passers by Sunday evenings, by loafing around. Go to church young men and behave yourselves. Be manly.

The Temperance meeting on Worden Bro's. lawn, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, will be addressed by Messrs. Walkington, Col. Lee, and F. K. Kern, of Grandville. Come out and get a good seat in the lawn and enjoy the open air meeting. Dr. Hall and F. Hinckley will speak at Paint Creek in the evening.

A small man has been around trying to replenish his pocket book. Mrs. John Boyce woke up just before day, Wednesday morning and saw a man standing beside the bed. She sprang from the bed and ran after the frightened chap, shouting to Mr. Boyce who was asleep. He made good his escape. In the kitchen Mr. B. found his pants minus some four or five dollars. He took a box containing valuables, but left it behind. His hand in one case and probably his nose in another, came within six inches of gold watches. Mrs. C. Cook awoke about three a. m., and spoke to her husband, "There is a man in the house." He thought it a mistake, but soon both heard footsteps. Mr. Cook sprang from the bed and saw a small specimen of humanity. It seems that he had rummaged down cellar, got a good drink of milk. This was the extent of his gettings. Poor pickings in Ypsilanti just now.

Don't forget that if paid to March 1st 1882, you are entitled to Kendall on the horse.

A portion of the comet's tail must have hit us here or hereabouts last Saturday and Sunday.

That public opinion that upholds or gives a particle of encouragement to the transgression of law is rotten to the very core

The men have been busily at work pushing the Telephone. Soon we shall be able to hollow to our neighbors, that euphonious word "Halloo."

From every source and parties who have opportunities of knowing, say that the COMMERCIAL is way ahead any other in this part of the heritage as a local paper.

One hundred and fifty different articles on outside four pages of COMMERCIAL last week. July 2d 154, June 26 152. In this case circulation and merit go hand in hand. Circulation at least 200 ahead of any other journal in the city.

The Milan *Morning Sun* estimates that there were 10,000 in that city on the Fourth. "The oration by C. R. Whitman was delivered with such impromtu, grace and eloquence as produced heartfelt applause from the large audience assembled."

Comet or no comet, this year starts in right to become famous for murders, assasinations, shipwrecks, tornadoes, conflagrations, floods, scandals and other sensations. Deviltry seems to move with the speed of an express train.

The popular Ypsilanti green house drew quite a number of lovers of flowers last Saturday evening. Miss Henderson took a good deal of pleasure in showing eight large magnificent blooming cereus. This rare flower opens in the evening, and continues in bloom but a few hours, withering before morning.

Thursday, Mrs. Dr. French was trying a horse with the view of purchase. Mrs Alexander was in the buggy with her, when the spokes of a front wheel gave out. Fortunately the horse, though a young one, was gentle, or we might have had to record serious results. That's the horse to get Dr. Can't say as much for the buggy.

Give us the good opinion of the standard moral men of community, and we do not care who has the lottery dealers, the sym pathizers with the transgressors of law. The good opinion of the one is worth something, the good opinion of the other is questionable, at least. Says the Psalmist: "How are they brought into desolation as in a moment, they are utterly consumed with terrors."

At a recent meeting of Ypsilanti cornet band, a vote of thanks was tendered to James H. Baker of Lansing and his daughter Myrtie, for hospitalities extended at the band tournament, and Miss Myrtie received by express on, Monday, a more substantial token of the appreciation of the boys in the shape of a massive silver cake basket, appropriately inscribed.—*Lansing Republican.*

The women on Park street were considerably frightened last Monday evening by a loafer who infested the neighborhood. All the doors and windows were locked, and one man, urged on by his wife, ordered the tramp away. Said tramp refused to go. He roamed the streets frightening defenseless women, one of whom struck him a good blow in the face. Considerable merriment was had when it came to light that the "man" was one of the gentler sex out for a little amusement.

Reports conflict as to the success of the prohibitory liquor legislation in Kansas. Over against the adverse news commented on in this column two or three weeks ago, we are glad to place the testimony of Gov. St. John, who says that Prohibition is a success in all the state, excepting in a few of the larger cities, where liquor men are spending a good deal of money to retard and discourage the execution of the law. This is more cheering. Lawlessness localized at separate and distinct points is always subdued in time.

By the kindness of Mr. Showerman we have received the *Minning Register*, published at Lake city, Colorado. We quote:

"Messrs. Merril of Chicago, Wheat & Showerman of Detroit, members of the Eclipse Syndicate, arrived at Eclipse smelting works several days ago in charge of two magnificent 4-mule outfits, freighted with 8,000 lbs. of fine groceries, wire mattresses, bedding, and other "creature comforts." These gentlemen have certainly anticipated a visit from this Register of mines."

Brick for this mine cost $32.00. per thousand. The Register says the several mines owned and worked by this company prove an unprecedented yield.

"The Ypsilanti reform club has made complaints against several saloonists of that city for keeping their bars open on the Fourth."—*Evening News.*

Yes, and curiously enough the name of the President is attached to a card endorsing an alledged lottery scheme. If the gifts were distributed by drawing he knows it. No sane man believes that they were distributed any other way, and if so distributed the law was defiantly violated. The saloon men violated the law in private as far as possible and so was the gift enterprise in private. With what consistency can he go for the saloon men? He can not plead ignorance of the law no more than the saloon transgressors. The President of a reform club should not place himself before community in such suspicious connections. Many of his best friends are pained at his association with a scheme, every indication of which from beginning to end pointed to a violation of law, and it behoves him to come squarely out and announce that there was no drawing, if such was the case, and clear his own skirts.

P. S.—We learn that no complaints have been made, and Mr. R. disclaims having anything to do with the drawing.

ARE LOTTERIES FRAUDS?

From the Agents Herald:

"Attorney General Mac Veaugh, at the request of Postmaster General James, has prepared an opinion upon the question of the right of the Postmaster General to pro hibit the delivery of registered letters, and the payment of money orders, addresssed to M. A. Dauphin, President of the Louisiana Lottery Company on the ground that lotteries are frauds." "We have always contended that all lotteries are frauds "says the Herald.

That boss enterprising manufacturing firm, Parsons Bros., have purchased C. L. Hall's interest in their Coffee Roaster.

The license on Light Guard hall for the year ending May 1st, 1882, is $1.00; Opera house $25.00.

Chauncy Joslin has begun a suit against the city for alleged services. The mayor is instructed to employ counsel to defend the case.

NO LOTTERY ADVERTISING.

"We rigidly exclude from our Ready-Print disreputable advertising of every character. No gift enterprises, lottery, or other advertisements of an immoral tendency are ever admitted to our columns."

We take the above from Kellogg's auxilliary patent sheet. The publisher who furnishes the inside for our gift enterprise cotemporary. It shows his estimate of publishers who resort to the violation of law in order to promote their business. Kellogg regards such publishers disreputable and immoral." So does every high minded citizen.

DEACON WILLIAM CAZEY.

Last Saturday, a man in many respects remarkeble, passed away in this city. Humble in origin and humble in his sphere of life all the way through, yet he always had many friends. We refer to father Wm. Cazey. He was a faithful, honest man, generous to a fault, too generous for his own good. Probably he was employed in various ways, for he was a Jack at all trades, by more families, especially over the river, than any other man who ever resided in our city, and by the same families from year to year. In fact, many families came to think that they could not get along without his annual aid. He was born about seventy years ago in the state of Missouri, in slavery. He was a slave until some thirty years ago. He embraced an opportunity and escaped from thraldom. He never ceased to praise God for permitting him to escape. While he ever felt to pray for and wished no harm to the slave holders, yet he hated the system which permitted him to toil for naught and grow up in ignorance until about the age of forty years with a deathless hatred. The fact, and it was a fact, and a burning shame, that the Democratic party was the ally of the slave power, and would have kept him and his race in perpetual bondage, caused him to hate that party with no less intensity than he did slavery itself, and yet he had the good sense to discriminate between the Democratic party as an organization and individuals of the party in our city who adhered to it through the power of education and of habit, Some of these he counted among his best friends. From the time he became a voter until the last ballot, no ticket not labled Republican was cast by this Republican saint. He regarded Abraham Lincoln with a reverence almost due to divinity. Gen. Grant, who did what he could to give his people the ballot, was in his estimation the noblest and grandest of living heroes. But Father Cazey was a christian and had no ill-will towards any living being, and had no enemies, unless among those who hate good men because they hate goodness itself. He was the backbone for more than twenty years of the Second Baptist church (colored) in this city. He was always at church on the Sabbath, always in the prayer and covenant meetings; never faltered in the darkest hour. He was thoroughly unselfish, thoughtful of the needy; hence he was easily imposed upon. The money he gave to the undeserving would have carried him through his last sicknes, buried him and gave him a handsome tombstone.

The height of his ambition was to see the little church which he loved so much with a house of worship in an elligible position. It was with this end in view in 1879 he purchased a lot corner Catherine and Hamilton streets, the best for the purpose in the city, and had he lived a couple of years longer in tolerable health, he would have had it paid for, but soon after with only one payment made he was disabled by sickness, and assigned the contract to the trustees of the church. They unwillingly accepted the trust, but he urged it saying "he could never die in peace unless they did so." There remains a balance unpaid on this lot of $92.35, interest paid to July 6th, 1881. Original cost $200 At the time of his death he was president of the Board of Trustees. When the colored troops were called for he at once enlisted, serving as a valued nurse until the close of the war. If ever a man deserved a pension this man did, we are not aware that he ever asked it. Government ought to rear a monument over his grave.

In 1879, through his especial and persistent pleading in connection with Deacon N. W. Batchelder, now in Albany, N. Y., we accepted the position of trustee of the Second Baptist church. Securing a pastor from the Theological school at Richmond, Va. Father Cazey for some length of time contributed $1.00 a week towards his support. It was the poor man's big "mite." The High street chapel was purchased of the First church and everything went on swimingly. But the pastor proved an ultimate failure. It was found by experience that the church was not centrally located to attract the colored people, and hence all efforts for success over the river were unavailing. Father Cazey was among the first to see it and struggle for a remedy, He has died without seeing the fruition of his earthly hopes. But if ever a house of worship is reared on that lot it should be dedicated in memory of this devoted man, THE CAZEY CHAPEL. He laid on the lot the foundations for a parsonage.

Childless, the church of God was to him in place of children. With no earthly inheritance, but heir to a golden and immortal crown. Father Cazey was one of that class of whom even skeptics say, "If there be a christian he is one," and we add: If ever a soul basked in the sunlight of the countenance of God, father William Cazey may be counted one of the unspeakably happy number, saved, as he was won't to say, "by grace alone, brethren, by grace."

Rev. father C. A. Lamb preached an appropriate sermon, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Davis, on Miles st., Sunday, where he died. Text—Paul's assurance of eternal gain, "For we know when this our earthly tabernacle shall be dissolved, we have a house of God, not made with hands, but eternal in the heavens."

Dudley Fox and Amelia Fox propose henceforth to travel life's journey apart.

Truemen B. Goodspeed, of Superior, lost nineteen sheep in the storm Tuesday, by lightning.

The Baptist social at Rev. J. H. Scott's Wednesday evening and that of St. Luke's at S. H. Dodges, Thursday evening, were well patronized.

Said one of our best citizens, an ex-Mayor "The late gift enterprise scheme with the lottery hid in the meal tub is not creditable anyway."

The storm of Tuesday was a clipper. The city as usual escaped a tornado, but south and north-east of us the wind was heavy and considerable damage was done to crops and fences.

The M. C. R. R. never fails to meet the public half-way, and now excursion tickets will be sold, one fare for the round trip, good to return until the 29th inclusive, to Diamond lake in Cass county, two miles east of Cassopolis. The NORTH WESTERN AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION hold their thrteenth annual regatta here JULY 27th and 28th. Twenty clubs are advertised to take part.

HOW SHOULD THEY KNOW?

We venture the statement: 1st. That Messrs. Bogardus and Harris did not see the distribution of prizes. 2d. That they had nothing to do with making the award but simply formally signed a document prepared to hand, expressing their belief that the parties who drew by lot did not cheat. Their opinion, under the circumstances, is not worth any more than that of any other party not present. So their statement amounts to just this, their belief that the distribution was made according to the original program, "by chance and by lot." Thus believing they awarded prizes accordingly. Their award is a mere outside form and don't amount to any more than an admission of a conviction on their part that there was an actual violation of law.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves and Mr. and Mrs. Murby desire in this way to express their deep sense of obligation and their gratitude to their friends whose manifold words and deeds of kindness served to lighten the burden and grief of their recent severe affliction. To Mr. McElcheran, who, without charge, went with them on their sad errand to Ann Arbor, and spent the night, rendering every possible aid in the search, and brought home the precious remains of their dear ones when found, they tender warmest thanks. Mr. Graves also wishes to make special and thankful mention of thoughtful neighborly kindness shown in securing his mown hay. All these words and acts have been exceedingly dear and comforting to us; and while we pray that such sorrow as ours may never shadow the path of any of these good friends and neighbors. yet, should it come, we assure them that no possible word or act of ours shall be wanting which may serve to banish sorrow and bring joy and sunshine in its place.

MR. AND MRS. F. A. GRAVES.
MR. AND MRS. E. MURBY.

MARRIED.

MEADE—HOLMES—At the residence of Mr. Chas. Holmes, grandfather of the bride, Forest avenue, on July 5th, 1881, by Rev. John M. Richmond, J. NEWTON MEADE and ELSIE A. HOLMES.

DUNSIETH—HENSCHEL—At the residence of Mr. Joseph Martin, Washington street, July 13th, 1881, by Rev. John M. Richmond, THOMAS JAMES DUNSIETH and TILLIE HENSCHEL.

MANNEBACH—BULAND—At the residence of Mr. A. L. Corey, brother-in-law of the bride, Congress street, July 13th, 1881, by Rev. John M. Richmond, JOHN MANNEBACH and ELLA BULAND.

DIED.

SCOFIELD.—In this city, July 4th, infant daughter of Daniel and Malinda Scofield' aged four months.

For Additional Local see Fourth Page.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

You never see any farmer in the awkward position of standing on the Dray bars trying to hold the Shovels of a GORHAM CULTIVATOR in the ground, which is frequently seen now days out in the country where other Cultivators are used. O. E. THOMPSON sells the GORHAM CULTIVATORS. 897.

O. E. THOMPSON is saving freight by hauling with teams from Ann Arbor, a car load of BUCKEYE BINDERS AND MOWERS, coming on the T. & A. A. R. R., from Akron, Ohio. 897

The CASSADAY SULKY PLOW without landside. THOMPSON has sold one to John Rooke, one to Albert Todd of Superior, and one to J. Everett Smith of Ypsilanti. 897

Children's Shade Hats just received at MRS. CURTIS'S, No. 6 Union Block. 888

Mothers make a note of it! Our boys and children's clothing has come at last. WORTLEY BRO. 887

The highest maket price paid for Butter and Eggs in exchange for Goods. At SCHIMMEL & DRAPER'S.

Corn Planters, Corn Planters, Corn Planters, at DRURY & TAYLORS.

Buy a Gale or South Bend Plow of DRURY & TAYLOR

Champion Reapers and Mowers, at 895-6w DRURY & TAYLOR'S.

DRURY & TAYLOR have a Big Stock of Heavy, Shelf and Builders' Hardware. 892

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
The Cheapest, Newest, Largest, and Handsomest Line of Fancy Shirts ever Exhibited in Ypsilanti, at
892 WORTLEY BROS.

Dr. J. L. Palmer's Favorite Prescription cures Founder in Horses and Cattle in from six to ten hours, leaving them in better condition than they were before they were foundered. A valuable remedy for other diseases. Dr. J. L. Palmer, Superior. P. O. address, Ypsilanti. 883–1yr.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

President Garfield's Speech on the Assassination of President Lincoln. Delivered in Congress, April 14, 1865.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to move that this house do now adjourn, and before the vote upon that motion is taken I desire to say a few words.

This day, Mr. Speaker, will be sadly memorable so long as this nation shall endure, which God grant may be "till the last syllable of recorded time," when the volume of human history shall be sealed up and delivered to the omnipotent Judge.

In all future time, on the recurrence of this day, I doubt not that the citizens of this Republic will meet in solemn assembly to reflect on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, and the awful tragic event of April 14, 1865—an event unparalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own. It is eminently proper that this house should this day place upon its record a memorial of that event.

The last five years have been marked by wonderful developements of individual character. Thousands of our people before unknowu to fame have taken their places in history, crowned with immortal honors. In thousands of humble homes are dwelling heroes and patriots whose names shall never die.

But greatest among all these great developements were the character and fame of Abraham Lincoln, whose loss the nation still deplores. His character is aptly described in the words of England's great laureate — written thirty years ago — in which he traces the upward steps of some—

"Divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green;"

"Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star;

"Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mold a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne;

"And moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire."

Such a life and character will be treasured forever as the sacred possession of the American people and of mankind. In the great drama of the rebellion there were two acts. The first was the war with its battles and sieges, victories and defeats, its sufferings and tears.

The act was closing one week ago tonight, and just as the curtain was lifting on the second and final act, the restoration of peace and liberty; just as the curtain was rising upon new characters and new events, the evil spirit of the rebellion, in the fury of despair, nerved and directed the hand of the assassin to strike down the chief character in both.

It was no one man who killed Abraham Lincoln; it was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery, inspired with fearful and despairing hate, that struck him down in the moment of the nation's supremest joy.

Ah! sir, there are times in the history of men and nations when they stand so near the veil that separates mortals from the immortals, time from eternity, and men from their God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite. Through such a time has this nation passed. When two hundred and fifty thousand brave spirits passed from the field of honor through that thin veil to the presence of God, and when at last its parting folds admitted the martyr President to the company of the dead heroes of the Republic, the nation stood so near the veil that the whispers of God were heard by the children of men.

Awe-stricken by his voice, the American people knelt in tearful reverence and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other that this nation should be saved from its enemies, that all its glories should be restored, and on the ruins of slavery and treason the temples of freedom and justice should be built and should survive forever. It remains for us, consecrated by that great event, and under a covenant with God, to keep that faith, to to go forward in the great work until it shall be completed.

Following the lead of that great man and obeying the high behests of God, let us remember that—

"He has sounded forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat,
Be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet;
For God is marching on."

I move, sir, that this house do now adjourn.

At a dinner of the Seventh Regiment Veterans at Long Branch, Postmaster-General James spoke to the toast, "The Post Office." He said: "I am a sort of civil service reformer, but you are right to rejoice more over Secretary Windom than over me when he announced he is a theoretical and practical civil-service reformer; for there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just men. Our postal service is the best and cheapest in the world." [A voice —How about Star routes?] General James contunuing, said: "The American flag does not cover mail ships on the high seas, but do you suppose that more than three years will pass before this is remedied? How about the Star routes? If there is corruption, twenty contractors are not stronger than fifty millions of people. Wayne MacVeagh is over the Department of Justice—(cheers) — Garfield is president — (cheers) — and if there is fraud it will be made known and punished."

There is a true saying that the bunghole of an unthrifty man's barrel is where the spigot ought to be.

Laws of General Interest.

From the Lansing Republican.

Among the laws passed by the legislature at its recent session is act No. 145, to establish a

LIEN FOR LABOR.

It provides that any person or persons who in cutting, skidding, felling, hauling, scaling, backing, driving, running, rafting, or booming any logs, timber, cedar posts, telegraph poles, railroad ties, tan bark, or shingle bolts, or staves, in this state, shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor or services, and the same shall take precedence of all other claims or liens thereon. The word person or persons in this section shall be interpreted to include cooks, blacksmiths, artisans, and all others usually employed in performing such labor and services. Persons desiring the benefit of this act must file a statement of their accounts in the office of the county clerk of the county where such labor was performed. If such labor is done between the fisrt day of October and the first day of April, such statement shall be filed on or before the first day of the next May. If done after the first day of April and before the first day of October, then such statement shall be filed within 30 days after the completion or last day of such labor.

This lien shall remain, and may be enforced by attachment against the property named, in whosoever possession the same shall be found. No sale of the logs etc., shall affect this lien.

"MICHIGAN IN THE WAR."

Act No 167 directs that the board of state auditors be and they are hereby directed to solicit sealed bids for the publication, stereotyping, printing, and binding of 30,000 copies of Robertson's "Michigan in the war," and give public notice of the time and place for receiving such bids, etc. The cost of such work shall not exceed $1 per volume. Any person shall be permitted to purchase such book at a price not to exceed 10 per cent above cost. Any person who served in any Michigan regiment, battery, or company during the late war, and who has been honorably discharged, or any person who served in any regiment, battery, or company from any other state, or in the regular army or in the navy, properly accredited to the state of Michigan, and who has been honorably discharged, or is still in the service, shall be entitled to receive one copy of such book free of cost on presenting to the librarian the certificate of the adjutant general that such person so served. If application for such copy is not made in person, the same may be had by sending such certificate, and by depositing with the librarian 32 cents to cover the expense of forwarding such book.

YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

Act. No. 170 provides that the governor, lieutenant governor, and auditor general shall act as commissioners to represent the United States and the several states of the union in making suitable arrangements for the approaching celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, in the state of Virginia, on the 19th of October next. These commissioners are authorized to arrange for the presence and participation in said celebration of such civil and military delegates as may be determined upon, such delegates to serve without compensation. Their actual expenses, however. shall be paid out of a fund of $10,000, appropriated to defray the expenses of this commission. The governor shall be president of the commission, and shall keep an accurate account of all the expenses, disbursements, etc.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Act No. 260 makes it a misdemeanor for any person having the custody er control of any child under 16 years of age to employ or dispose of any such child for the service or occupation of rope or wire walking, gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat, dancing or begging; or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice whatsoever; or for any exhibition injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb, or to encourage such child to engage therein, or to have in custody any such child for the purposes mentioned.

It further provides that no minor child under 16 years of age shall be permitted to remain in any saloon or bar-room, or other place where any intoxicating liquor, wine or beer are sold or given away, or furnished as a beverage, or in any dance-house, concert saloon, variety theatre, or house of prostitution, billiard room, nine-pin alley, or in any room where cards, dice, or other games are unlawfully played.

It also provides that no child under 16, held for trial or on conviction, in any jail or other place of confinement, shall be allowed to remain in the same cell or room in company with adult prisoners. That on and after January 1, 1882, it shall not be lawful to place or maintain in any county poor-house any child who by law is admissible to the state public school.

That no person shall sell, give away, or furnish to any minor child any book, pamphlet, or paper containing obscene language, or obscene prints, pictures, or figures, tending to the corruption of the morals of youth, or any paper devoted to the publication of criminal news, police reports, or criminal deeds; nor shall any person employ such child to sell or in any way distribute such books or papers, or permit such child to engage in any such employment. All persons are prohibited from exhibiting upon any public street, or in any other place within view of children passing in any public street or highway, any of the above described books and publications.

SUGAR CANE AND SUGAR BEET.

Act No. 268 provides that all buildings or machinery used for the manufacture of sugar from the sugar cane and sugar beet shall be exempt from taxation for the term of five years from Jan. 1, 1882; and that there shall be paid, upon the report and determination of the board of agriculture, the sum of $2 for every 100 pounds of merchantable sucrose sugar, manufactured by any individual, company, or corporation in the state, from sugar cane, corn-stalks, or beets, grown therein, for the term of five years from January 1, 1882.

The person receiving such bounty shall make a report to the state board of agriculture of the process of manufacturing such sugar, with a definite statement of the yield. Such sugar shall contain at least 80 per cent chrystallized sugar.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ENSILAGE.

Act No. 288 provides that there shall be appropriated $1,000 for the year 1881, for the purpose of conducting experiments with ensilage, for the feeding of animals, and the culture of amber cane and other new varieties of grain and beet roots, by the farm department of the agricultural college, which money shall be expended under the direction of the state board of agriculture.

VACATING INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Act No. 51, to amend section 1, chapter 127, laws of 1871, provides that whenever the qualified voters of any incorporated village shall desire to vacate the incorporation of the same or any part thereof, by altering its boundaries, the board of trustees or common council of such village, upon petition signed by at least one-half the legal voters of such village, praying that the incorporation of such village may be vacated or the boundaries thereof altered, shall immediately order a special election to be held, and give 20 days' public notice thereof, for the purpose of voting upon the question.

SWAMP LANDS.

Thirty-six different acts were passed, authorizing the board of control of state swamp lands to make appropriations of Michigan state swamp lands for various purposes. The amounts granted by these acts are generally left to the discretion of the board. The number of acres actually disposed of cannot be at present estimated.

New School Laws.

1. The section of the new school laws which defines the qualifications of voters at school district meetings is as follows: "Every person at the age of 21 years, who has property liable to assessment for school taxes in any school district, and who has resided therein three months next preceding any school meeting held in said district, or who has resided thre emonths next preceding such meeting on any territory belonging to such district at the time of holding said meeting, shall be a qualified voter in said meeting on all questions, and all other persons who are 21 years of age, and are parents or legal guardians of any children included in the school census of the district, and who have, for three months as aforesaid, been residents in said district, or upon any territory belonging thereto at the time of holding any school meeting, shall be entitled to vote on all questions arising in said district which do not directly involve the raising of money by tax."

2. The section of the law relative to the time of holding annual meetings in school districts provides that any school district organized under the law for graded or high schools, or any school district organized by a special act of the legislature that shall determine at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, may hold its annual meeting on the second Monday of July in each year, or in the same manner may thereafter change the time of its annual meeting to the first Monday in September in each year, and the trustees and other officers of the district shall date their terms of office from the date so chosen and until their successors are elected and qualified; but such action in either case shall not change the time of the commencement of the school year or the taking of the annual school census.

3. District meetings. under the new law, will have no authority to vote upon the sex of teachers to be employed or wages to be paid during the ensuing year. Everything pertaining to the selection and employment of teachers is now given entirely into the control of the district board.

Taking the Pound of Flesh.

An interesting surgical operation was performed by Dr. Hodges, on Friday last, on a well-known real estate agent of this city, a pound of adipose tissue being taken from the back of his neck. The patient is a very large man, whose weight is now 249 pounds. The fat had begun to gather in such heavy folds about the neck as to become a source of constant annoyance, the head having been crowded forward and held in an uncomfortable position. The skin was divided at right angles, so that the wound made a sort of cross, from beneath which all the underlying fat was taken. The piece of flesh is said to have weighed exactly one pound. The patient took nothing to sustain him in the trial, and did not appear to suffer much, even when the parts were being cauterized to prevent a formation of new tissues. The wounds being closed up and bandaged, he lighted a cigar, ordered the pound of flesh to be cast into the sewer, and sat quietly down to read the paper.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Lord did not love everybody alike, and does not require it of us; and I thank him for it, for I could not. God has grouped things congenial in all his creation, and he had his own group of disciples that he especially loved when he was upon earth. This is no arbitrary arrangement.—*P. S Henson.*

Laws of General Interest.

Prepared for the Lansing Republican.

Among the laws passed by the Michigan legislature at the session just closed was act No. 1, in relation to

GARNISHMENT.

It provides that in all personal actions arising upon contract, brought in circuit or municipal courts of civil jurisdiction, and in all cases where there remains unpaid moneys upon any judgment or decree rendered, in any of the several courts mentioned, if the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall file with the clerk of the court at the time of or after the commencement of suit, or at any time after rendition of judgment or decree, an affidavit stating that he has good reason to believe that any person (naming him) has property, money, credits, or effects belonging to the defendant, or that such person is indebted to the defendant, whether such indebtedness is due or not, and that the said defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff in such contract, judgment, or decree, in a given amount over and above all legal set-offs, and that affiant is justly apprehensive of the loss of the same unless a writ of garnishment issues to the said person, such writ shall be issued in the same manner as writs of summons. The subsequent proceedings are to be substantially the same as upon garnishments under the former law. The act was ordered to take immediate effect.

WEATHER RECORD AS EVIDENCE.

Act No. 53 provides that any copy of the record of observations as to the condition of the weather, taken under the direction of the signal service department of the United States, when certified by the officers in charge thereof, as in this act provided, shall be received in evidence in any civil cause in any court and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

Act No. 59, to require judges of the supreme court to prepare and file a syllabus to each and every opinion by them delivered, provides that a syllabus of the points of law decided in each and every cause determined in the supreme court shall be prepared in writing by the justice delivering the opinion of the court, and filed with the opinion of the cause, which shall be confined to points of law arising upon the facts in the cause that have been determined by the court. Such syllabus shall be submitted to the justices concurring therein for revision, before filing, and shall be presented as the head-notes of such cases in the Michigan reports.

☞ This law the supreme court refuses to obey.

SUITS AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Act No. 178 provides that suits may be commenced, tried, and disposed of against insurance companies, organized under the laws of this state, in the circuit court of any county of this state in which the plaintiff resides, and such company shall issue policies or take risks, in the same manner and with like effect as if suits were brought in the county where the office of the company is located; also, that such suits may be commenced by declaration or by writ, which may be served by the sheriff of the county where the suit is brought, or by the sheriff of the county where the home office of the company is located.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN BEEORE NOTARIES JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, ETC.

Act No. 106 provides that depositions in any case pending in a court of record, may be taken by a stipulation between the parties to such suit, by and before a notary public, justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths, which officer shall have all the authority of a circuit-court commissioner to take depositions in said cause. The officer taking such deposition shall be entitled to receive for his services the same compensation as is now allowed by law for taking such depositions before a circuit-court commissioner. This law also provides that such depostion may be taken stenographically, under the rules therein provided, for which the stenographer shall be entitled to such compensation as may be agreed upon by the parties.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Act No. 160 provides that in the county of Wayne there shall be "a board of jury commissioners," consisting of six qualified electors and freeholders of said county, three of whom shall reside in the city of Detroit and three in the townships. These commissioners shall be appointed by the senate, on the nomination of the governor. It is made their duty to select from the assessment rolls on file in the county treasurer's office of each township and ward, for the preceding year, lists of grand and petit jurors for the circuit court of Wayne county, and also to make lists of petit jurors for each of the municipal courts of record of the city of Detroit.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Act No. 208, to amend an act to designate holidays, etc., approved March 8, 1865, provides that the 1st day of January, called New Year's day, the 22d day of February, called Washington's birthday, the 4th day of July, the 25th day of December, called Christmas day, the 30th day of May, called Decoration day, and any day appointed by the governor of this state or the president of the United States as a day of fasting and prayer or thanksgiving, shall for purposes of presenting for payment or acceptance, and of protesting notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, made after this act shall take effect, also for holding courts, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, called Sunday. Provided, that in case any of the holidays shall fall upon a Sunday, then the following Monday shall be considered as the said holiday.

SUITS AGAINST FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Act No. 256, to provide for suits against foreign corporations, declares that suits may commence at law or in equity in the circuit court of any county in this state where the plaintiff resides, or service of process may be had, and in cases where the plaintiff is a non-resident in any county of the state, against any corporation not organized under the laws of this state, in all cases where the cause of action accrues within the state of Michigan, by service of a summons, declaration, or chancery subpœna within the state of Michigan, upon any officer or agent of the corporation, or upon the conductor of any railroad train, or upon the master of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the corporation against which the cause of action has accrued. No judgement shall be rendered for 60 days after commencement of suit, and the plaintiff must serve notice by mail to the defendant corporation at its home office.

Current Topics.

Thirst teaches all animals to drink, but drunkenness belongs only to man.

Henry A. Wise of Virginia is said to have been the author of the phrase; "the office seeks the man, not the man the office." Add his name to the list of American authors of fiction.

There are now in the United States sixteen railroad companies each of which operates more than 1,000 miles of railroad. That's the sort of country this is. Who wonders that people are flocking to it from all parts of the earth?

The expression of quiet satisfaction and assured hope that steals over the doctor's face, as he surveys the green apples on the corner stand, and reads that the green watermelon will soon be put on the market cannot be counterfeited.

All the registered bonds of the National Government are held, it is said, by less than 100,000 persons, and $410,000,000 are held by private individuals in amounts exceeding $50,000 each, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt alone holding not less than one seventh of the registered bonds.

The Norwegian method of netting cod, which the U. S. Fish Commission have pursuaded our New England fishermen to try, has proved of signal advantage over the old way of fishing with bait. Many more fish are caught the fish are larger, and the cost of bait is saved.

It appears from some of the police reports that in London alone there are no less than 30,000 regular thieves, 150,000 habitual gin drinkers and 150,000 people living in systematic debauchery and vice. Out of four and a half millions of people in London, not more than 200,000 are regular attendants at any place of worship and not more than 60,000 regnlar communicants.

The Veddas and similar races on the islands of the Asiatic archipelago are described as the aborigines of their respective countries, who have shrunk into the jungle and forest to escape from civilization, and have lived there for upwards of 2,000 years. They construct no habitation, but lodge in caves or tress or under overhanging rocks. They are stunted in size, seldom exceeding four feet eight inches in statue, and but feebly built, except as regards their arms, which the constant use of the bow renders very muscular, notwithstanding their short, ape-like thumbs. With this weapon they kill animals for food; devouring, besides, snakes, reptiles, wild honey, ants, eggs and carrion of all kinds. They lack both memory and foresight, cannot count or discriminate between colors, are filthy in their habits, and in everything save a rudimentary language of uncouth gutteral sounds, and some dim vestiges of religion and social order, are the beasts of the field. Saddest perhaps of all, they never laugh. When they die they believe they become devils. Yet this benighted and outcast race, so low in organization, habits and character as scarcely to be distinguished from the monkeys of the jungle among whom they live, practice by instinct virtues, which are not to com- in civilization. They never lie, steal nor quarrel. Some of these unfortunate creatures have been half-tamed by the Cingalese and sent to out-door

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The Pelyphemus, as described by the London papers, carries no guns, and can never be fitted to carry any. Her weapons are a powerful ram and Whitehead torpedoes, both of which she is designed to use with much cunning and deadly effect. The ram, which forms the bow (although it can be removed at will), is twelve feet long and is submerged when the vessel is afloat, so as to be capable of striking most ironclads of medern construction well below their armor plating. The torpedo fittings, which form the othe fighting feature of the vessel, can used in all directions with equal effi iency. The Polyphemus is cigar-shaped, and submerged, except in the centre, where a conical deck, surmounted by a slight superstructure, rises above the water. Her length is 240 feet, bredth ,40 feet, and displacement, 2,640 tons. Engines of 5,550 horse-power will propel her at the rate of seventeen knots an hour. Mr. Ward Hunt, who authorized her construction, says: "This vessel must, of course, to a certain extent, be regarded as an experiment; and even supposing it to be a success, I could not propose it to the House as being likely to supersede all other kinds of fighting ships, but only as a useful adjunct in case of war."

MOTHERS TAKE WARNING.—Thousands die anually from Croup. A bottle of Dr. Derby's Croup Mixture will cure the worst case. It is the king of all Cough Mixtures. No family should be without it. For sale and warranted by FRED. F. INGRAM.
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The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti. 859–1y

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 866y

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and throat diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **voice**. Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere. 866y

HELP Yourselves by making money when golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
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THE OLD MAN IN THE PALACE CAR.

Well, Betsey, this beats everything our eyes
have ever seen!
We're ridin' in a palace car fit for any king or
queen;
We didn't go as fast as this, nor on such cush-
ions rest,
When we left New England years ago to seek
a home out West.

We rode through this same country, but not as
now we ride—
You sat within a stage coach, while I trudged
by your side:
Instead of ridin' on a rail, I carried one, you
know.
To pry the old coach from the mire through
which we had to go.

Let's see; that's fifty years ago—just after we
were wed;
Your eyes were then like diamonds bright,
your cheeks like roses red.
Now, Betsey, people call us old, and push us off
one side.
Just as they have the old slow coach in which
we used to ride.

I wonder if young married folks to-day would
condescend
To take a weddin' tour like ours, with log
house at the end?
Much of the sentimental love that sets young
cheeks aglow
Would die to meet the hardships of our fifty
years ago.

Our love grew stronger as we toiled; though
food and clothes were coarse,
None ever saw us in the courts a huntin' a di-
vorce;
Love leveled down the mountains and made
low places high:
Love sang a song to cheer us when clouds and
storms were nigh.

I'm glad to see the world move on, to hear the
engine's roar,
And all about the cables stretchin' now from
shore to shore.
Our mission is accomplished; with toil we
both are through;
The Lord just lets us live awhile to see how
young folks do.

Whew, Betsey, how were're flyin'! See the
farms and towns go by!
It makes my hair stand on end; it dims my
faintin' eye.
Soon we'll be through our journey, and in the
house so good
That stands within a dozen rods of where the
log one stood.

How slow—like the old time coaches—our
youthful years went by!
The years when we were livin' 'neath a bright
New England sky;
Swifter than palace cars now fly our later
years have flown,
Till now we journey hand in hand down to
the grave alone.

I can hear the whistle blowin' on life's last
flyin' train;
Only a few more stations in the valley now re-
main.
Soon we'll reach the home eternal, with its
glories all untold,
And stop at the best station in the city built of
gold.

JOHN H. YATES.

LEO, THE ADOPTED.

BY GUINEVERE.

'Rover! Rover!' It was the voice of a child, loud and clear, that echoed through the forest again and again. 'Rover! Rover! Rover!'

Then the bushes parted, and a girl sprang into the clearing and looked anxiously round her.

She was an odd looking child, not handsome, nor would she be called pretty, but possessed of an indescribable fascination. The hair was tawny gold, the eyebrows and lashes much darker; and, instead of the blue orbs that usually accompanied fair hair and complexion, were a pair of eyes black and unusually brilliant. The face and bared arms and hands were tanned to a dark hue, but the neck and shoulders, from where the loose blouse had accidentally slipped, were dazzlingly fair.

As she stood there in the golden sunlight, her face wearing an eager, anxious expression, her shade hat fallen back over the shoulders, and one hand filled with wild flowers, she made a picture that an artist would have delighted to copy.

'Rover! Rover!' she called again, louder and longer than before; but Rover did not answer her call.

She was about to turn away, when she caught sight of a man's figure standing in the shadow of the trees opposite. Bounding across the clearing, she stood near him and surveyed him closely. She saw a tall, well-built figure, a handsome face with proud, patrician features, indolent blue eyes, and a high, white forehead shaded by waving chestnut hair. He was attired in a hunter's costume, and carried the usual amount of trappings. He seemed amused at her close scrutiny, for a smile curved his red lips, only half hid beneath a brown moustache.

'What do you think of me?' he said at last.

She looked up fearlessly into his blue eyes.

'You are very handsome,' she replied; 'handsome and grand looking; but I don't like you.'

'Don't like me?' he echoed. 'And pray why not?'

'You're lazy looking,' she said; 'and I detest lazy people; and I think you might be awful cross if you wanted to; and—and—I guess you feel pretty big, don't you?'

The young man laughed a low, musical laugh; but it brought a flush to the girl's cheeks and a gleam in her black eyes.

'You needn't laugh at me,' she said indignantly. 'If you're going to be rude, I guess I'll go home.'

'Oh, no! stay awhile,' said the hunter, for he was beginning to feel interested in this strange child, with her rare, unusual beauty. 'Who are you, little one?'

'I'm Leo Russell, and I was eight last spring,' she replied. 'Now, I'd like to know who you are.'

'My name is Eugene Halton,' he said. 'I am visiting my aunt at Edgemont. Perhaps you have heard of it?'

'Yes, indeed,' replied Leo; 'I saw it once; isn't it lovely? And I saw a tall lady there, dressed in mourning, and—'

'My aunt,' interrupted Eugene.

'Yes, I guess so,' the child continued. 'And she had pretty black hair and mild blue eyes, and looked sweet and lovely and kind. You don't look a bit like her, Mister Eugene.'

'Thanks, Miss Leo,' he said, smiling. 'Do you live near here?'

'Most half a mile away,' Leo replied. 'I'm an orphan. Grandpa takes care of me; he's a good man, grandpa is, and I can't love him enough. We were rich once,' she added, growing more familiar; 'that was when I was a wee bit of a baby. Grandpa says I can't remember it; but sometimes, when I shut my eyes, I can see a large room with velvet furniture in it, and flowers and pictures and a pianner, and a little lady all dressed in silk, that looks just like my mamma's picture. My papa was very in-ter-lect-able, grandpa says, and maybe I'll be like him if I study hard. Think so?'

'I do indeed,' replied the young man. 'Now tell me what brought you in these woods. Aren't you timid at all?'

'Timid? That means 'fraid. No indeed! I love the woods,' said Leo. 'What's there to be afraid of, I'd like to know? Only flowers and trees and birds. I can sing just like the birds. Now listen!'

And, to Eugene's surprise, there issued from her slender throat the song of the thrush, the nightingale, the lark, the cry of the quail and cuckoo, following each other in rapid succession.

'How wonderful!' he said, when she ceased. 'Who taught you, Leo?'

'The birds,' she replied. 'Isn't it just like? Oh!' she said, as a sudden remembrance came to her, 'I was looking for Rover; have you seen him? Rover's my dog, a curly, black dog, with a spotted breast. Have you seen him?'

The young man's eyes opened wider, and he drew a low whistle.

'Was it you're dog?' he asked.

'Then you have seen him? cried Leo, her face beaming with pleasnre. 'Oh, where is he? I've been looking for him 'most an hour, it seems.'

Eugene shifted his rifle from one hand to the other, and looked uneasy.

'Why don't you speak?' demanded his companion.

'I—I didn t know he was your dog, said the other. He was devouring some of my game, and I—shot him.'

'You did what?' cried Leo, seizing his sleeve. 'Where is he?'

Eugene pointed to a clump of bushes near by, and Leo darted forward. Then he heard a shrill cry, and the child came back and stood before him, with a face fairly white with wrath and indignation, and her black eyes literally blazing.

'You've killed him' she said fiercely; 'killed my Rover! Shot him dead with your great ugly gun! How dared you? He was my only pet, my dear Rover, and just an hour ago he was racing the fields with me. Oh you bad, wicked man!'

The eyes softened, the lips quivered, and, throwing herself upon the ground, she cried passionately. Eugene Halton regarded her curiously.

'I didn't know he was your dog,' he said again. 'Don't cry, Leo, and I'll buy you another, a better—'

But she sprang to her feet, and interrupted him with a quick gesture.

'How dare you tell me that?' she said, stamping her foot, 'I won't hear it! I won't have another one! You're a wicked man! I knew it when I first saw you! I shan't ever forgive you! I hate you—hate you!

Then she turned and sped away. He saw the pink cambric dress fluttering through the trees, her tawny hair floating behind her; then she was gone.

'Whew!' he said, what a little spitfire! I'm sorry I hurt her feelings, but it was only a dog, and she can get another any day."

Yet he was troubled for many days after. He was haunted by visions of her pale, wrathful face, her gleaming, black eyes, the scornful, bitter tones as she had said,—

'I hate you, hate you!'

He buried Rover beneath the sod where he had fallen, and placed a flat stone at his head. But his conscience still troubled him, and, about two weeks later, he purchased a handsome, intelligent animal, as near like Rover as posible, and took it to the little cottage near the forest. But the house was, empty, and, in answer to his inquiries he was told that the old man had died ten days before, and the girl Leo was gone, no one knew where.

So the handsome new Rover was taken back to Edgemont and given to his aunt, to whom he had told the story of the child Leo and her dog Rover.

Mrs. Avenworth, mistress of Edgemont, stood by the window of the large, airy parlor, an open letter in her hand, and a smile half doubtful, half curious, on her placid countenance. Her nephew, Eugene, reclined in a willow chair near her, and his blue eyes rested earnestly on her face, as though he would read her thoughts. He knew by her manner that the news contained in the missive was something strange and unusual, and he possessed a deal of curiosity. As she turned toward him, however, his lids drooped, and the indolent, careless look he usually wore settled on his handsome features.

'So strange—so very strange!' she said, more to herself than to him.

Then she came forward and stood before him.

'Eugene,' she said, 'this letter is from my sister, your Aunt Della, or rather dictated by her, for when it was written she was already in the Valley of Death. Yes, Eugene, she is dead; died in far Germany, and among strangers. Is it not sad? But as to the principal part of this epistle: You remember that she adopted a child about five years ago, a little girl. She had no other children, and she made this one her heiress. She wishes me to take care of her until she is of age, and bring her up as I would my own daughter. She will start from Germany—but stop.' She glanced at the date of the letter. 'Eugene,' she said, 'this letter has been delayed. To-day is the day upon which the girl expects to arrive in America, and—why Eugene, she must be on her way to Edgemont now. And if she finds no one awaiting her—how provoking!'

Just then, before her nephew could reply, there came a sound of wheels on the gravelled walk, and a carriage drove up in front of the mansion. Mrs. Avenworth hastened to the door in time to see a tall, girlish figure attired in deep mourning ascend the steps of the piazza. She glanced at her apprehensively, and her heart warmed to her at once. She looked so fair and delicate in her black robes, over which her bright, golden hair fell in a glistening shower. Mrs. Avenworth advanced to her, and, taking both gloved hands in her own, stooped and kissed her.

'Welcome to Edgemont,' she said; 'henceforth let it be your home."

The girl gave her a grateful glance.

'I may call you aunt, may I not?' she said.

'No, no!' replied Mrs. Avenworth. 'Call me mother; it is a dear name."

'May I, really?' cried the other in delight. 'I wanted to at first, you looked so kind and motherly, but was not sure you would like it.'

'Like it? said the elder lady. 'Yes, indeed, dear. Never but once have I heard that dear name addressed to me, and then it was by a lisping baby's tongue. He lived just long enough to utter the word, and then left me alone and forlorn.'

The girl looked at her sympathetically; then, throwing her arms around her neck, she whispered,—

'I am so glad, for you remind me so much of Mamma Della. My own mother died, long, long ago.'

'What is your name, dear?' asked Mrs. Avenworth, at they entered the hall arm in arm.

'Leo,' was the reply; 'and Mamma Della's name, Vance. Leo Vance.

'And your age?'

'Fourteen last April.'

As they entered the parlor, Eugene arose from his seat and came forward to meet them.

'My nephew, Eugene Halton, Leo,' said Mrs. Avenworth.

Eugene extended his hand with a winning smile, but to his surprise Leo took no notice of it, and, with a haughty inclination of her head, turned away. His aunt glanced from one to the other in surprise.

'Are you acquainted?' she asked.

'I have never met this young girl before, to my knowledge," replied Eugene, as astonished as his aunt.

'I have met you,' said Leo. 'My memory is better than yours, Mr. Halton.'

Eugene glanced at her searchingly for an instant; then he remembered. He saw once more the green, shadowy woods, the little girl in her loose pink frock, her yellow hair streaming over her round shoulders, her black eyes sparkling like stars; and again he heard the fierce, angry words, 'I hate you—hate you!'

Before he had time to speak, Leo turned to Mrs. Avenworth, and said—

'Mother, I am very tired. May I go to my room.'

'Certainly,' was the reply.

They went out together.

'My dear,' said she lady, when they stood together in Leo's cool, airy chamber, 'why did you treat Eugene so coldly?'

'I am sorry if I displeased you,' said Leo; 'but almost six years ago he committed an act for which I have never forgiven him. Perhaps he told you the story of the little girl he met in the woods, Leo Russel, and the interview he had with her. I was that girl, mother. By a cruel act he caused a childish heart deep pain, deeper, perhaps, than he imagined. I have never forgiven it; I never can.

Mrs. Avenworth looked bewildered.

'But Leo,' she said, 'it was but a trifle. He was thoughtless and careless, like most young lads, and it is wrong to hoard up little things against a person.'

'Perhaps it was a trifle to all but myself,' said Leo; 'it was a deep sorrow to me, because I was lonely then, and had naught in this world to love and care for me but Grandpa and Rover.'

In her heart she made a vow to try to forget and forgive Eugene Halton's cruel, thoughtless deed, and she succeeded so well that, when supper was over, and they sat together in the parlor, she grew quite talkative, and told him of her travels and sang for him.

A week later, Eugene Halton departed for his home in the city.

Three years passed away before Eugene Halton visited Edgemont again, and when he did so he was betrothed. He showed Leo his fiance's photograph, one day, and she saw at a glance that she was a pretty, shallow, frivolous woman, and wondered at his choice.

When Eugene told Mrs. Avenworth how happy he expected to be, and dwelt upon the virtues of his betrothed, she smiled beneignly, and said,—

'Well, well, Eugene, I am satisfied if you are. Now Leo is rather lonely here, I know; wouldn't Miss Derrington like to pay us a visit?'

Eugene thought she would, and a week later, Ada Derrington arrived at Edgemont. Before another week had passed Leo knew that her criticism was correct; she was vain and shallow and frivolous, and, although love is blind, Eugene's did not blind him entirely, and day by day he realized the worldliness of the woman he sought to make his bride.

And now the question arose before him, did he love her? No, he told himself, it was but a passing fancy that her pretty face and artless, innocent manner, had inspired. Did he love any one? No, he was about to reply once more, when there came before him the remembrance of a brilliant, sparkling face with lustrous black eyes and waving yellow hair, and reluctantly, it is true, he acknowledged that he did. Reluctantly because he was bound to Ada Derrington, because his sense of honor was too great, because he believed that his affections were not reciprocated.

This last surprised and piqued him not a little. He was so used to being flattered and admired by the fair sex, so sure of his own irresistable power; and when Leo Vance received his homage indifferently, laughed at his compliments, ridiculed his dainty speeches, he realized that there was one woman not susceptible to his facinations.

When he was attentive she was pert; when he was vexed she was charming; but, through it all, she maintained the womanly dignity and hateur that warned Eugene that trifling or familiarity would be dangerous.

While strolling in the garden, he came upon Leo, reclining in a rustic chair, a dainty bit of needle-work lying on her lap. A few commonplace remarks passed between them, then there was a long silence.

'Leo,' said Eugene at last, bending over her, 'why are you so indifferent? Don't you know I love you?'

'Stop!' she exclaimed, and her bright black eyes flashed up into his. 'How dare you address such remarks to me? You forget yourself.'

'No,' he replied, 'I do not forget; I wish I could. Leo, you are cruel, cruel. Yes, I love you; in spite of your indifference, in spite of my promise to Ada Derrington, I love you.'

She looked up into his pale face and saw an expression he had never worn before, a wistful, despairing look that touched her tender heart. Her eyes softened, and her voice was very kind as she said,—

'I am sorry, Mr. Halton, for your sake and for Ada's.'

Her manner encouraged him.

'Leo,' he whispered, 'tell me you love me; tell me you would be mine were I free.'

An indignant retort arose to her lips, but with that pale, sad face before her she could not utter it.

'No,' she said, 'I do not love you; I never can. Forget me and remain true to your promise. Ada will make you a —loving wife.'

She could not say a good wife; she felt a doubt even as she said loving, and, understanding Ada Derrington's nature so well, she pitied the man before her.

'Then this is your answer?" asked Eugene, and Leo bowed her head.

She could not speak; something arose in her throat and seemed to choke her. She averted her head to hide the tears, and when she looked around once more Eugene was gone.

Leo hastened to her own room, and, locking the door, sank into a wide-armed chair, and leaned her head on one hand.

'Cruel fate!' she murmured. 'Yes, despite my heart-struggles and battles, I love him yet. It is there and refuses to be crushed. Oh, Eugene, Eugene, if you are more miserable than myself I pity you!"

Leo's love was deep and strong, but her will was strong also; and knowing that Eugene Halton was bound to another, she resolved to hide her love. She knew she could never forget it, never cast it from her forever; but she could secrete it from the eyes of men, so that none but herself would know of its existence.

A few days later Ada Derrington returned to her home, and Eugene went with her. When she said good-by to Leo she whispered,—

'I wish you would be bridesmaid at my wedding; it will be quite a grand affair, and my dress will be lovely.

'I shall be obliged to decline the honor,' replied Leo; "it—'

'What!' interrupted Ada; 'not be bridesmaid at a great wedding, and wear a lovely satin dress, and have all the people staring at you? Why it is almost as delightful as being bride!'

Eugene then advanced to bid farewell. Then he lingered, and looked at Leo wistfully, as though he wished to say more.

'Leo,' he whispered, 'is it yet no?'

'It can never be otherwise,' she replied.

'And you would have me marry a woman I do not love?' he asked.

'I would have you remain true to your promise,' she said.

'Eugene,' called Ada, 'do come! If you talk to Miss Vance much longer I shall be jealous. You're not a bit polite!'

A frown of impatience crossed Eugene's face as he turned away and followed his betrothed to the carriage. Then they were driven away, and Leo, watching them, wondered when they would meet again. Not for many years, perhaps; and, for her sake and Eugene's, she half wished it might be never.

'Leo,' said Mrs. Avenworth, a few days later, 'you are looking pale and worn; you need a change. What do you say to a tour through the old World?'

'It would be delightful,' answered Leo. 'Will you really go?'

'Yes,' replied the other. 'We will visit Scotland and England and France and the countries by the sea, and, above all, Germany, where Della's grave is. I have always longed to see the spot where she was laid.'

'It is a beautiful place,' said Leo; yet I would rather have it here in our own country.'

Preparations for the trip began at once, and about a month later Mrs. Avenworth and Leo started on their travels. Everywhere she went the 'charming American" was a favorite with all. Once she had longed for this gay life, for admiration and homage, but it failed to interest her now.

During her travels she met Mr. Lowry, a wealthy American gentleman many years her senior. Leo was not a coquette, but she could not help being bright and fascinating, and, before they had been long acquainted, Arthur Lowry realized that he loved her. It was not the mad, impetuous love of youth, but a love deeper and more lasting. In his calm, dignified way, he confessed to her one day, and asked her to be his wife.

She respected him, and knew how good and noble he was, and what a fond husband he would be.

'What matters it?' she thought. 'I shall never love again. Mr. Lowry is a good man; why not make him happy? If I cannot be happy, I can at least be content?'

'Mr. Lowry,' she replied, 'let me not deceive you. I do not love you, but I like and respect you. If, knowing this you are willing to make me your wife, I consent.'

'Then you are mine,' he said, and he pressed the kiss of betrothal on her rosy lips.

So they were betrothed, and when Mrs. Avenworth heard of it she nodded slowly and replied,—

'Well, Leo, I am very glad. Since you and Eugene could not love each other, I would rather that Mr. Lowry should be your husband than any one else I know.'

It was then September, and in the following spring Leo intended to return to America. She wished to be married from Edgemont, she said, and her lover humored her whim.

One evening Leo, while descending the stairs in the hotel, saw a familiar form approaching her, and Eugene Helton stood before her. She grew very pale, and would have fallen had he not stepped forward and caught her. He drew her to the darkened reception room, where they found themselves alone.

'This is such a surprise,' said Leo smiling faintly. "I did not know you had left America.'

'You did not?' he cried. I wrote you in my letter.'

'Your letter?' repeated Leo, in bewilderment, 'Mr. Halton, I received no letter from you.'

Eugene paced the apartment excitedly.

'Is it possible!' he said 'Leo, I wrote you a letter about three months ago, apprising you of my coming, and—why then, do you not know that Ada is dead!'

'Ada Derrington?' said Leo, 'your wife?'

'No,' Eugene answered; 'not my wife. She was taken ill one week before the day appointed for the wedding, and died soon after. Leo,' and his voice was very tender, 'in that letter I repeated the request made over a year ago at Edgemont. I thought you would understand. Tell me now, is it yes or no? Say yes, Leo.'

He outstretched his arms as though to fold her in their clasp; but she drew back, and her brilliant face grew hard and cold.

'It is still no,' she replied, 'Mr, Halton, I am engaged. We, Mr. Lowry and I, will be married next spring.'

Eugene stood with folded arms and regarded her sadly.

'He is a good man,' continued Leo; 'and loves me—'

'Not as I love you, Leo.'

Leo flushed and her eyes drooped. It was growing dark very fast, but there was still light enough in the room for her companion to detect the emotions depicted upon her countenance.

'Leo,' he pleaded, 'at least tell me if you love me.'

'Why should I tell you that?' she demanded, almost fiercely. 'What good could it possibly do us now?'

Then, aware she had made a confession by those few words, she turned abruptly and walked to the curtained window. Eugene followed her.

'Leo, it is not too late,' he said.

She laughed hysterically.

'Yes it is,' she replied. 'Mr. Halton, honor bound you once; it holds me now. Leave me, I beseech you. Your aunt is up stairs; go to her, anywhere, but leave me.'

'I will go,' said Eugene; 'but not to my aunt. She does not know of my arrival; let her remain in ignorance. She would attempt to detain me, and I do not care to stay. Leo, is this your final answer?'

'It is,' she said impatiently. 'Go! go!'

He turned and left the apartment. On the threshold he paused and looked back. Leo stood with her head bowed and her hands clasped despairingly. He hesitated an instant, then, with a last look, turned and hastened out into the darkness.

So for the second time Leo Vance sent the only man she loved from her.

The following spring Mr. Lowry, Mrs. Avenworth and Leo, returned to Edgemont, and, a few weeks later, the intended marriage took place.

Six years passed by, and when for the sixth time since Leo's marriage the June roses bloomed, Leo came down to Edgemont to her old home once more. Her deep black robes and pale face told the sad tale; she was a widow. During those few years Arthur Lowry had been devoted and kind to her, and she grieved deeply when grim Death claimed him.

She was tired of city life, tired of living among strangers; so a few months after his death she went back to Edgemont and Mrs. Avenworth, who welcomed her warmly.

A short time after her arrival, Eugene Halton paid a visit to his aunt. He believed that Leo was abroad with her husband, and when he came upon her in the garden that June day he started back, and drew his hand across his eyes.

'It is I,' she said, smiling. 'Did you think you had met a phantom?'

'It was so sudden,' he replied, recovering himself. 'I did not know you were here.'

He glanced at her dress of deep mourning, and he knew the story before she said—

'My husband died last February, Mr. Halton, and I came back to the old home.'

He did not utter a word of compassion or sympathy, but both were expressed in the gentle pressure he gave her, hand, in the kindly glance from his blue eyes. Then they walked slowly to the house, where Mrs. Avenworth awaited them.

Eugene longed to renew the subject uppermost in his mind, but refrained from doing so until the following fall; and, when he did, Leo did not reply as she had done previously.

And when the June flowers next filled the gardens of Edgemont with fragrance Leo Lowry became the bride of the man who had waited for her eight long years—Eugene Halton.

New Railroad Laws.

The railroad legislation of the late session is comprehended in twelve different acts:

Act No. 144 adds two new sections to article 5 of the general railroad law, one of which provides that the commissioner of railroads shall prescribe a uniform system upon which all railroad companies doing business in this state shall keep their accounts, and the other that all railroad companies operating a road in this state shall keep their general office at some point on the line of their road and within the United States.

Act No. 289 amends section 1 of article 1 of the general railroad law, so as to provide for the increase or decrease of the number of directors by a vote of two-thirds of the stock; also, adds two new sections to article 2 of said act, one of which was intended to aid in the union depot scheme in case a separate bill for that purpose failed, and the other enables railroad companies to acquire title to lands which they may use for terminal facilities, and which are held but unused by other companies.

Act No. 175 adds some new sections to the act organizing the office of commissioner of railroads, two of which provide that the commissioner shall determine the sufficiency of railroad fences, and make it his duty to prescribe the manner of constructing, and the time within which it shall be done. This provision is the result of the opposition shown, in some quarters, to wire fences, which are rapidly coming into use for railroads. This act also provides that the commissioner shall devise, if practicable, a uniform system of signals to be used by the several roads at their crossings, together with the means for enforcing the use of such signals when devised.

Act No. 214 amends section 14 of the act providing for a commissioner of railroads, so as to provide for the payment of an expert, when the commissioner shall have occasion to employ one, for the examination of bridges, etc.

Act No. 252 amends section 21 of the act for the appointment of a commissioner, relative to the disposition of moneys arising from suits for penalties. The section as it formerly stood provided that the money should go into the state treasury, which was unconstitutional, as it belongs to the school library fund and must go to the county treasury; and it gave 20 per cent. of the amount recovered to the prosecuting attorney. The section as amended places the money where it belongs, in the county treasury, and leaves the prosecuting attorney to do the work without extra compensation. The act also adds a new section to the above act, which provides that all railroad companies doing business in this state shall report to the commissioner its earnings for each month, not later than the 25th of the month following.

In 1871 an act was passed requiring an ax and a saw to be carried in each passenger coach, so that in case of accident tools would be ready at hand to aid in releasing passengers from a wreck. This had fallen into such disuse that on many of the roads the axes carried were too small and the saws too short to be of any use. Act No. 56 of the last session provided that the axes must be of at least three lbs. weight, and the saw not less than 24 inch cut.

Act No. 177 provides that railway companies shall deliver grain which is shipped in bulk at any elevator or warehouse which can be reached over tracks which they can use; also that they shall permit tracks to be laid, connecting with their own, which can be used for such purpose.

Very many of the street and highway bridges over railroad tracks are not high enough above the tracks to allow brakmen to pass under them whilst standing, as they are obliged to, on top of the cars. Act 190 provides for the erection of safety guards, by means of which the brakeman shall be notified of their nearness to an overhead bridge, so as to take the necessary precaution for their safety.

Act 191 prohibits the carrying of kerosene or any of the numerous inflammable oils on passenger trains. This will prevent the carrying of oil for the supply of stations, as at present, in the baggage car, where it is peculiarly liable to danger from fire.

Act No. 146 provides penalties for the embezzlement or carrying off of passenger tickets belonging to a railroad company, also for the forging of such tickets or selling the same.

Act No. 244 is the already famous union depot law. It comprises 37 sections and covers 15 pages of the session laws.

Act No. 238 is the land grant to the Ontonagon & Brule river railroad company.

She was a city girl. She was visiting her country cousins. While walkiug out several butterflies passed her. "Oh, dear me, what charming little birds. They are perfectly exquisite." "They are not birds, my dear," replied her country cousin, "they are butterflies." "Oh, you don't say so! Then these are the deah little creatures that fly from flower to flower and gather the sweet yellow butter that we use. They are too lovely for anything."

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, July 16, 1881.

The President's prospects of recovering are No. 1, and improving.

The Albany contest is getting tiresome. The assembly has voted to adjourn and go home.

Nihilism in Russia embraces education and refinement; the men of wealth, and indeed the best families of the Russian nation.

Even the children have been thrilled by the attempted assassination of the President and take a wonderful interest in his recovery.

The Greenback meeting at Lansing attended by the celebrities of the party throughout the country had a small sprinkling of 5000. There was to be a grand out pouring of the masses 50,000 strong.

While Messrs. Conkling and Arthur cannot be chargaable with complicity in the attempted assassination, yet there is not a doubt but what the crime had its inspiration in the factious fight made by them against the President, in the just discharge of the trusts confided to him by the nation.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

We have before us the *Southern Law Review* published at St. Louis, Mo., one of the ablest law reviews in this country. There is an article of genuine merrit, apparantly, and no doubt is, thoroughly exhaustive in regard to municipal bonds—the laws in regard to said bonds—by H. J. Beakes. The amount of municipal indebtedness in this country is enormous. In 1876 it was $900,000,000 and then rapidly increasing. "A theory has grown up that what the state cannot do directly it may do indirectly through its municipal corporations, though the latter exists only at the will of the state, and as parts of the state organization. Many communities have before them the dread alternative of repudiation of claims, however questionable their origin, or submit to the burdens of intolerable taxation, taxation the authority for which is at least doubtful, and which have not borne the fruits promised." All the way through his clear and discriminating discussion he shows that the U. S. Supreme Court cannot and should not, in justice, reverse the decisions of the State Supreme Courts, in cases where the latter have decided state laws to be unconstitutional and void. The U. S. court may decide in regard to the validity of national laws, but not of state laws, unless the latter contravene national authority. Upon the basis of the reasoning we cannot see how the case in which this city is interested can be decided against us. Mr. Beakes calls for an act of Congress making the constructions of the highest courts of the states, rules of decisions for the Federal courts when administering the local law of the state, also a constitutional amendment, giving the National Supreme Court an appellate jurisdiction from the state courts in all cases.

Already in most of our cities there is a respectable high-toned presa, accepted by the public as representing the profession.

President Garfield once said "a pound of pluck is worth a tun of luck." But he seems to be well loaded with both.

A Republican postmaster general, backed by a Republican President, unearthed the star route frauds, which occurred under a Democratic postmaster general, and which were only half recovered and then condoned by a Democratic congress.—*Post and Tribune.*

Governor Cornell, of New York, has issued a proclamation warning all persons against violations of the State laws against gift enterprises by chance. Among the violations specified are advertising lotteries and publishing lists of the drawings.

Mr. Conkling's chances for the Presidency are so slim that the featherhead Administration need not fear him nor hate him on that score. He is too great a man ever to succeed in capturing the nomination. He has the grand consciousness of knowing, that he is a bigger man than any President the country has elected since Grant's time. *Chicago Times.*

When Benjamin Franklin was an editor he was in the habit of writing to the young ladies who sent in poetry, saying in honeyed language that owing to the crowded state of his columns, etc., but he would endeavor to circulate their productions in manuscript. And then he tied the poems to the tail of his kite for "bobs."—[Waif.

Ex-President Hayes refuses absolutely to be interviewed on the suqject of the Star Route contracts. He wishes to be "entirely counted out of political matters." "My days are given to meditation, my son. I have done with the frivolities of the world, and I desire to end my days in peace and in communion with higher things," said an old baron on the Rhine, when the people across the river came to ask him if it was his retainers who had stolen their cattle.—*Free Press.*

The experiment of appointing Democrats and ex-Democrats to office under Republican administrations rarely proves successful. Secretary Belknap was a Democrat up to about the time he was appointed to office, and the result proved disastrous. Postmaster General Key was and is a Democrat, and it was during his administration postoffice.—*Post and Tribune.*

Our Bob Lincoln, who one day, if he lives, will be President of the United States, is in Chicago. He has done more real solid work in the War Department during the past few weeks than has been accomplished by all of his predecessors since Stanton's time. What has he done? He has informed the lavender kid-gloved military loungers, who hang around the cities of the East on full pay, that they must join their regiments in the far West, and give the men who have been fighting the Indians for the past eight years, a vacation.—*Chicago News.*

There are Republicans who are stalwarts and Republicans who are sneaks.

Guitteau—was expelled from membership in the Calvary church for immoralities in 1872.

God grant that the murderer's shot may have entered, not the vitals of our beloved President's body, but the vital seat of this our great present, national sins!

In his recent address to the graduating class, President Barnard, of Columbia college, urged upon the young men, just ready to enter upon their active duties in the world, to do all in their power to eliminate the system of spoils from American politics. This might well form a suggestive and timely subject for serious discussion in our advanced schools and colleges.

When Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall visited Ireland, a bright boy offered to be their guide. Returning home; Mr. Hall took a flask from his pocket and offered some whisky to the lad. As he refused, Mr. Hall, to test him, offered him twenty-five cents, then sixty, then a dollar, and then five, but the boy, though his jacket was ragged, remained firm, and pulling a temperance medal from his pocket, said, "For all the money your Honor is worth I would not break my pledge.

It is said that the coal operators in the east are arranging a nice little conspiracy to put the price of anthracite coal up in August. Their plan, as usual, is to ship so sparingly during the summer months that the supply shall never at any time be quite equal to the demand. In this way, and by restricting the production of coal at the mines, the public is year after year compelled to pay unjust and exorbitant prices, and immense fortunes are made by the conspirators. Those eastern coal operations seem to need regulating.

The question why money is so cheap all over the world is one which presents some knotty points to political economists. A day or two since our four per cents sold in New York at 116⅛. Even at this price the 4 per cent yield their holder more than 3 per cent interest, and they have yet 2 per cent higher to go before the income from them will be less than 3 per cent. At the same time, consols in London were 101¾, the highest figures known for many years. —*Chicago News.*

THEY WERE OHIO MEN.—At the conclusion of the breakfast given by General Noyes to the delegates of the Monetary Conference in Paris recently, the host proposed the health of Senator Thurman, telling at the same time the story of the two Republicans who wers heard discoursing together at the time of the Presidential nomination. Says one to the other: "I hope that Thurman will be nominated to the Presidency, and will be elected." "How can you, as a Republican, make such a wish?" responds his friend. "Why, in that case," replies the speaker, "the other half of Ohio would get offices." To this Senator Thurman responded by telling a story of two Republicans discoursing ing about the delegates to the Monetary Conference. "What possessed the president to appoint such an iron-clad Democrat as Thurman?" asked Republican No. 1. "Why, don't you know," replied No. 2, "that all the Republicans in Ohio that are of age are in office already?"

MAXIMS OF GEN. GARFIELD.

Poetry is the language of freedom.

We no longer attribute the untimely deaths of infants to the sin of Adam, but to bad nursing and ignorance.

Imagine if you can what would happen if to-morrow the railray locomotive and its corollary, the telegraph, were blotted from the earth. To what humble proportions mankind would be compelled to scale down the great entrprises they are now pushing forwod the such ease!

Theologians in all ages have looked out admiringly upon the material universe and from its inanimate existence demonstrated the power, wisdom and goodness of God; but we know of no one who has demonstrated the same attributes from the history of the human race.

For a man to feel that every impulse for laudable ambition must be strangled at its birth, that like fabled Enceladus he has been rived by the thunder-bolt of power and crushed beneath the mountain of its strength is more than this human nature of ours can endure. What wonder then that ever and anon, when freedom turns the weary side—the fires of devouring vengeance burst forth and shake the fabrics of the old world, till tyrants chatter on their gilded thrones in idiotic terror. At such moments, freedom may seem to have triumphed there, but when the fury of the tempest is past, she lies bleeding—Sampson-like beneath the ruin she has wrought. Equality—the informing soul of freedom!

"MAKE A VACANCY, OR I WILL."

A Reminiscence of "the Silent Man"—His Quiet Method of Doing Business.

During the late administration of Grant there chanced to be a young man in one of the departments, who, like so many others then and now, had entered on that horrible declivity which begins with the gilded tippling saloon and ends—who shall say where? He was a capable clerk, and his sprees and shortcomings were condoned for the sake of the memory of his honored father, Senator———. But the road was sure; and in time, with a discharge in his pocket and a drunkard's record behind him, step by step he passed the down grade of dissipation, until wife, children and friends cut loose, and the quondam gentleman slept in the parks and lived on charity. He was abandoned by all—all save the angel of mercy hovering near, though unseen. A temperance reform movement claimed him as a trophy, and he began the upward struggle. Wife and children came back; but who believes in a "reformed drunkard?" It was a struggle for years to find bread for the little ones, but he fought bravely, and, disappointing those who looked for his failure, he held on, and even saved others from going over the precipice. President Grant, who had known his father, heard of his struggle and sent for him. Congratulating him on his reform, he said:

"I want to help you; what can I do?"

"I want work," was the reply.

"You shall have it. Where would you prefer to go—in new scenes or old?"

The young man said: "Send me, sir, where I left a blackened record. It may encourage others if I regain a good name, and I would be more useful in my former position."

The President wrote a note to the secretary of that department and handed it to the young man, who left, but ere long returned with an anxious face.

"The secretary sent out word that my application would go on file!"

The President, with an iron-clad expletive, said: "You can't put your wife and children on file, can you?" Writing another note and handing it to him, he said: "Give this in person and bring me an answer." Armed with this missive he confronted the awful presence beyond the baize doors and met an impatient refusal.

"What shall I tell the President?" he calmly inquired.

"That there are no vacancies."

When this was delivered at the white house the imperturbable Grant, biting the end of a cigar, seized a red-ink pen and wrote across the face of his former note: "Make a vacancy, or I will."

Yet again did the young man return unsuccessful. The President obtained temporary employment for his friend, taking him in person to another department, and awaited the cabinet meeting the following day. Here the President seemed as quietly imperturbable as a sphinx. As the members left the room the President followed Secretary———to the door and said: "By the way, Mr. Secretary, who would you recommend for your successor?" The astonished gentleman replied, and passing to another department wrote a hasty resignation and sent it in. He was relieved of his portfolio the following day.

That young man made excellent use of the faith shown in him by this wonderful judge of character, and rose to a position of eminent usefulness and respectability, which he occupies to-day in one of the largest cities in our land. So did the friendless stranger win his place and the honorable secretary lose his, because the warrior chief had traced his course in lurid characters, not with sword tip but with pen, "make a vacancy, or I will;" and now, as of yore, to say was to do, and the man who "would fight it out on this line," etc, undeviatingly kept his word.

"Forced by my political connections into public life, my sufferings were intensified by the comments of those who saw my face and head covered with scrufulous humor," said a gentleman recently cured by Cuticura Remedies. 902. 5w.

Why an object of loathing and disgust to yourself and society from catarrh, when Sanford's Radical Cure, externally and internally administered, will cure every symptom of the disease. Every package is a complete treatment. Only $1. 902 4w.

In morals as in art, words are nothing deeds are everything.

Truth becomes of value to the world only on condition that it is transformed into feeling; and it attains all its preciousness only when it is realized in the world as a fact.

Our Glorious Independance.

What can be more glorious than to be independent of suffering, caused by dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, or other diseases emanating from the stomach. This can be easily gained by a timely use of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Price $1.00 trial size 10 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

Sitting up Night.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Center, N. Y., writes she had been troubled with asthma for four years. Had to sit up night after night with it, and was altimately cured by two bottles of THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL.

Kidney Complaints Cured.

B. Turner, Rochester N. Y. writes: "I have been for over a year subject to serious disorder of kidneys, and often unable to attend to business; I procured your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS and was relieved before half a bottle was used. I intend to continue, as I feel confident that they will entirely cure me." Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. Sold by F. F. Ingram.

Joseph Durrinlurger, Broadway, Buffalo, was induced by his brother to try THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for a sprained ankle; and with half a dozen applications he was enabled to walk round again all right.

A Leep Into Popular Favor.

It is not always that the world acknowledges what is right and best; but BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, by universal acquiesence, have been awarded the premium for cleansing the blood, curing indigeotion, constipation, regulating the bowels, and toning up weak nerves. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. Sold by F. F. Ingram.

An Old Friend.

He was afflicted with a lame back and general debility; he was recommended THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL which cured him at once. This famous specific is a positive remedy for bodily pain.

Piles!! Piles!! Piles!!!

A sure cure found at last. No one need suffer. A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy) called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments, and Electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, always the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, but it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment." For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price $1.00.

JAS. E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit Mich., Agents. For sale by F. F. Ingram. 894 17 w.

Some men cannot stand prosperity. Some never get a chance to try.

Women that have been bedriden for years kave been entirely cured of female weeknesses by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compounds. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, mass., for pamphlets.

Good resolutions are an honor to every heart that may form them. But that honor takes to itself a new lustre and that heart is nobler still if these resolutions are not broken.

Josh Billings declares there is nothing worse than a tight pair of boots. When every joint is swollen with Rheumatism affections, what is one to do? Use Spaldings Lightning Liniment; it will cure you. Sold by Frank Smith. 904 2w.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Ingram. 899 6m

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT, Old	$ 1 00	@	1 10
" New	85	@	95
FLOUR, XXX	6 00		
" Snow Flake	6 50		
" Minnesota Patent	8 50		
CORN	50	@	
OATS	30	@	35
BEANS	1 00	@	1 75
CLOVER SEED	4 00	@	4 50
POTATOES	50	@	75
APPLES, per bbl	1 50	—	2 00
HONEY, cap	12	—	18
CHEESE	10	—	12
BUTTER, Fancy in tubs	10	—	14
" extra		—	
" crock		—	
" rolls		—	
EGGS, per doz	11	—	12
CHICKENS, per lb dressed	12	—	
" " Spring	10	—	15
TURKEYS, " "	10	—	11
PORK, per cwt	5 75	—	7 00
" in bbls	17 05	—	
LARD	11	—	12
HAMS	10	—	13
BEEF, in quarter	5	—	5½
TALLOW		—	5¾
GREEN HIDES	6½	—	7
CURED "	9	—	
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
SHEEP PELTS	30	—	35
LAMB PELTS	35	—	50
HAY, per ton	8 00	—	10 00
WOOL, per lb	30	—	34
BUCKWHEAT	60	@	

LIVE STOCK.

COWS, Milch	$ 30 00	—	4000
" Fatted, per lb	3	—	
STEERS, medium, per lb	3	—	3½
" fatted, 1,200 lbs or over, per lb	4	—	4½
SHEEP, store	3 00	—	3 00½
LAMBS	2 00	—	2 50
" fatted, per lb	5	—	
HOGS, store, per lb	5	—	
" fatted, "	5½		

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John W. Van Cleeve, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Thomas Ninde, in the City of Ypsilanti, in said County, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of October, and on Thursday, the twelfth day of day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated July 12th, 1881.

FRANCIS K. REXFORD,
THOMAS NINDE,
904-4w COMMISSIONERS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated June tenth, A. D., 1872, and recorded September twenty-fourth, 1872, at four o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 237, Amanda E. Woodward duly mortgaged to James Arnold "All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situate in the city of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit:

First. All of village lot number four hundred and ninety five. Second. A parcel commencing at the north-east corner of said lot 495, running thence east seven rods, thence south four rods, thence west seven rods, thence north four rods to the place of beginning. Third. That parcel commencing at a point four chains and twenty-five links east of the east line of Huron street, and eight chains and sixty-three links south of the south line of Catherine street, and at the south west corner of lands deeded the eleventh day of May, A. D., 1864, to Alphonso Platt, thence north eighty and a quarter degrees east along the south line of lands of Platt, fourteen chains to the west line of the street leading to the Paper mill bridge, known as Factory street, thence south 41¼ degrees east, along the west line of said street one chain and forty-two links to an angle in said street, thence south eighteen and a quarter degrees east, along the west line of said street one chain and forty links, thence south eighty and a quarter degrees west, fifteen chains and sixty-six links to the east line of an alley, thence north eight degrees east along the east line of said alley, two chains and sixty-three links to the place of beginning, Containing four acres.

By an instrument of assignment dated July 20th, 1875, and recorded in said Register's office, August 13th 1875, at one o'clock p.m., in Liber four of assignments of mortgages, on page 669, said mortgage was duly assigned by said James Arnold to Amelia F. Upton. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is six hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-two cents.

Default having occurred in a condition of said morgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the third day of October, A. D., 1881, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated July 9th, 1881.

AMELIA F. UPTON,
T. NINDE, ATTORNEY. 903 ASSIGNEE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated the fourteenth day of October, A.D., 1874, and recorded on the fifteenth day of October, 1874, at four o'clock p.m., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 51 of mortgages, on page 260, John G Crane and Elizabeth D Crane, duly mortgaged to Charles Shier, "All that parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan, known and described as Lot number forty, in Stuck's addition the village of Ypsilanti." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the third day of October, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated July 9th, 1881.

CHARLES SHIER,
T. NINDE, ATTORNEY. MORTGAGE. 903

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George D. Thayer, deceased.

Egbert C. Peck, executor of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executer.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Saturday, the thirtieth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, That said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 901,3w

WALLACE & CLARKE.

1881.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

The Largsst Stock,
The Lowest Prices,
Come and See Us,
It Will Pay You.

5 Union Block.

WALLACE & CLARKE.

We have sold 40 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES since the 1st of March. Only a few left which will be sold Cheap to close them out.

Our Store is HEAD QUARTERS for

PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES,

Brackets, Wall Papers, Statuary, &c.

NEW

LUMBER YARD,

—WHERE YOU CAN BUY—

Luuber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

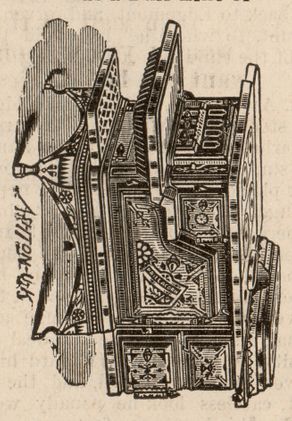
Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

PARSON BROS. OLD STAND.

894-3m C. H. PARKER.

J. H. SAMPSON

Has a Full Line of



Acorn Stoves,

WITH RANGES FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Call and see them.

I have on hand a Good Stock of

FENCE WIRE,
SCREEN WIRE,
NAILS, BAR IRON,
POWDER and SHOT,
Welcome Wringers

And a General Line of

HARDWARE.

For the Spring Trade.

J. H. SAMPSON,
17 Huron Street.
887

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases, caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel, or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

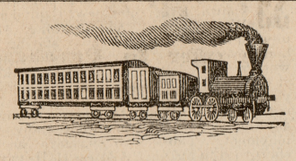
AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE MAY 22, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	‡Evening Express	†Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit...Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 30	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 52	10 29	6 42	4 46	9 20	10 40
Ypsilanti ...	8 20	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 43	11 02
Ann Arbor..	8 40	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 58	11 17
Chelsea	9 22	.....	8 05	5 52	10 38	....
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson	10 20	12 15	9 00	6 55	11 30	12 40
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago..Ar.	6 50	7 40		....	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Accomo.	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's	†Atlantic Express	‡Night Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago..Lv	7 00	9 00	....	....	5 15	9 10
			A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson.....	3 45	4 05	7 15	9 30	12 45	5 00
Chelsea	4 40	.....	8 03	10 07	....	5 50
Ann Arbor..	5 22	5 07	8 40	10 34	2 05	6 25
Ypsilanti....	5 38	5 23	8 56	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	6 02	5 45	9 17	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit ...Ar	6 50	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

Local Passenger going West, leaves Detroit, 5-30 a.m.; Wayne Junc., 6-17; Ypsilanti, 6-41; Ann Arbor, 6-59; Chelsea, 7-35; Jackson, 8-50; Chicago, 5-50 p.m.

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p.m.; Jackson 9-57; Ypsilanti, 10-50; Detroit, 11-50.

A way frieght leaves Detroit at 5 A.M.; Ypsilanti, 8.05; and arriving in Chicago 12.22 A.M.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

H'Y C. WENTWORTH, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago.*

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE, MAY 23, 1881

GOING WEST. Fast Mail.	Eve. Exp.	Freight.	STATIONS. Leave.	Arrive.	GOING EAST. Mor. Exp.	Fast Mail.	Freight
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P. M.	P.M.
8 30	7 15	7 00	....Ypsilanti	...	10 40	5 20	8 15
8 48	7 32	7 30	....Pittsfield	...	10 22	5 05	7 45
9 00	7 42	8 15	.....Saline	.....	10 10	4 55	7 10
9 17	7 58	8 50	..Bridgewater	..	9 53	4 40	6 30
9 35	8 17	9 45	..Manchester	..	9 35	4 24	6 00
10 08	8 47	10 43	...Brooklyn	....	9 03	3 58	5 00
1 00	9 52	1 05	...Hillsdale	....	7 50	3 00	2 25
1 10	10 00	1 20	....Bankers	....	7 10	2 30	1 45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Arrive.	Leave.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Morming and Evening Express have through Coaches attached, to and from Detroit.

Trains run by Chicago time.

J. W. SMITH, General Manager.
W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

Post-Office Directory.

Through and way mail west, closes.....10:30 A. M.
D. H. & S.-W., closes at.....8.00 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes.....10:30 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes.....5:00 P. M.
Eastern and Western mail closes.....7:30 P. M.

Eastern and Western mail distributed.....8:00 A. M.
Grand Rapids and way mail dist.....11:30 A. M.
Eastern mail distributed.....11:30A. M., 6 P. M.
D. H. & S.-W. mail distributed.....6:00 P. M.

Belleville stage arrives.....9:00 A. M.
Belleville stage departs.....10:00 A. M
Daily except Sundays.

Friends of the *Commercial* who have business at the Probate Conrt, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office.

COUNTY ITEMS.

YPSILANTI TOWN.

Mrs. Sarah N. Kelly, in alighting from a carriage Monday evening slipped from the step and in falling struck on her shoulder, breaking the collar bone.

PAINT CREEK.

Dr. Megan spent Wednesday in Detroit.

S. Russell had a fine cow killed by lightning on Tuesday.

A. Derbyshire has been quite sick. Is slowly recovering.

Mr. Swazey spent a day this week in Detroit.

School has begun again in the Morgan school house.

Dr. Hall, of Ypsilanti, will speak on temperance in the Morgan school house on Sunday night. Let all come out.

CHERRY HILL.

Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Denton, preached in the M. E. church last Sabbath.

Through the skillful treatment of Drs. Batwell, Mrs James Gunn is able to be about once more.

The Ladies' Foreign Mission Society held their monthly meeting, July 13th, and well attended, considering the busy season and warm weather.

Our Post Master, G. S. Comer, needs an assistant, as he finds the duties of the office so arduous that he cannot distribute the mail properly, so he "very gracefully" throws the papers over the counter.

Saline Observer.

Will Nissly, son of Mr. Geo, Nissly, east of this place met with quite a serious accident on Tuesday. While assisting his father in riveting some part of the knives of a mower, a small piece of steel flew and struck him in the eye. He came to town to have it removed but as it wat the most delicate part of the eye and so deep, the physician thought it best not to attempt it, so his father took him before Dr. Frothingham of Ann Arbor, who placed him under the influence of chloroform, and by a skilful surgical operation succeeded in removing it from the eye. The doctor thinks he can save the eye, but it was a narrow escape as the metal came very near penetrating the lense. Will is at present at Ann Arbor, under Dr. Frothingham's care, and will doubtless be confined to his room several weeks.

From the Ann Arbor News.

"HADN'T GOT THE NERVE."—Constable Gidley tells a good one on a young Ypsilantian, as occurring last evening. According to Constable Gidley, the said young man left his horse hitched near the fair ground to visit the circus last evening. While the young couple were haw-hawing over the funny anties of the clown and thrilled to exclamations of "gosh-all thunder Sal did you ever" at beholding, the daring young man on the flying trapeze, the constable chanced to pass by the aforesaid horse and removed him one side, so he would be less in the way. Just then the twain made their appearance and the young man on seeing his horse gone, fainted dead away. He was duly brought to, and shown his horse when his self possession returned and he returned profuse thanks to the officer.

From the Argus.

Judge Harriman has left for Vermont to be absent two or three weeks visiting on his native heath.

The Supreme Courts of Michigan and Wisconsin have both sat down heavily on the business of gambling in wheat "options."

Judge Cooley will read a paper on The Recording Laws of This Country, at the annual meeting of the American bar association, at Saratoga Springs, August 17.

R. A. Beal of the Courier and B. J. Conrad of the Register, joined the Evening News excursion which left for the White Mountains.

THANKS OF GRIEVED PARENTS.

YPSILANTI, MICH., July 6, 1881.

We, the undersigned, desire to return our heartfelt thanks to the people of Ann Arbor who so kindly gave their aid and sympathy in the great bereavement which in God's providence has fallen so heavily upon us. May God in his infinite goodness and mercy reward them for it—is the prayer of

EDW. MURBY,
FREDK. A. GRAVES.

THE MERCHANTS' COVENANT.—We, the undersigned merchants of Ann Arbor, hereby agree with each other to close our places of business each evening (except Saturday evening) at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of giving our employees the opportunity for rest and recreation; and we further agree, that for each and every violation of this agreement we will forfeit and pay the ice-cream for all the parties to this contract and all in our employ.

This contract to begin on Monday, July 11, and end Friday, Sept. 2.

Signed by Wines & Worden, D. F. Schairer, Bach & Abel, Mack & Schmid, Chas. Fantle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—Frederick Dereudinger to Sherman Hinkley, lot in Saline, $632.

Thos. Neat to Mary E. Carpenter lot in Ypsilanti, $900.

Murray P. Holmes to Geo. W. Jarvis, 55 acres Sec 21 Ypsilanti town, $4,000.

Chas. W. Alban to Jas. Thorn, 7 acres sec 12 Augusta, $345.

Letecia E. Walker to Nathan Reed, 20 acres sec 31 Ypsilanti, $1,000.

E. P. Allen to Jno. Anderson lot in Ypsilanti, $400.

Horace Booth et al to Michael Schaible 120 acres sec 15 Lodi, $7,000.

The Courier.

An enthusiastic gentleman who has been over our city, says that Ann Arbor never has had such a prosperous year as regards growth since she was born.

Most of our dog owners will be pleased (?) to learn that the supreme court of our state has decided the dog tax constitutional. That "dog-on-ed" tax will now be collected with a fierceness never before reached.

Miss Clara A. Hayley is slowly recovering from the fearful ordeal through which she had to pass last Monday. The shock was a terrible one, and the recollections of it will always be accompanied by cold chills and a shudder.

The Ann Arbor base ball club wish it understood that they stand ready to play any club inside the county. They are getting belligerent and seek for some one to devour. Are there any victims ready to be slaughtered?

Not this way, not this way, neighbor.

We have spoken several times in these colums about the laxity of ministers and officials whose duty it is, under the law of our state, to return every marriage solemnized by them. We have also referred to the negligence of supervisors in returning births and deaths, which is a part of their duty to do. A glance over the returns at the county clerk's office will show pretty quickly who does the work thoroughly, and who does not. From Saline village, for instance, not a birth is returned, while from Manchester 65 are returned. Is it possible that there was not a birth in Saline village last year? "Why stand ye idly there?" Perhaps the Observer can arise, and with a face suffused with blushes, explain the lack of Saline enterprise.

Friend Beal of the Ann Arbor Courier says when he was a boy "the disease going the rounds here now, and known as 'roseola' or German measles, was called 'scarlet rash' and it wasn't the cause of any excitement, whatever, though it made terrible eruptions." Possibly friend Beal may be mistaken in his diagnosis. In the early days of Michigan a certain family was attacked with "erysipelas," and after trying all known remedies for this disease, the head of a family called a physician, who prescribed red precipitate, Venice turpentine, and lard. The physician said this "erysipelas" would have lasted for seven years, had not a sovereign remedy been applied.—*Lansing Republican.*

YPSILANTI BUSINESS MEN.

We call your attention to the following letter sent from Ann Arbor to the Coldwater *Republican.*

ANN ARBOR'S PROSPERITY.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—I wish to call attention to the great revival Ann Arbor is undergoing. Two years ago the city was in a lethargy, which had continued for a long period, and which it gave no promise of breaking. It possessed not a half of Coldwater spirit. The trade with the farming community had been won by Ypsilanti. It had no factories or other industries. The University alone kept it alive. It lost population rapidly, and seemed destined to go to seed. But happily a few prominent men started into "rescue the perishing," and to commence with, constructed the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk railroad as far as that city. The rails were scarcely spiked ere the impetus of a new life was felt. The symptoms of decay were checked and then removed. Competition in freight was the powerful agency. A good dose of Toledo spirit was infused into the fossiled town and it picked up amazingly.

The first fruits were a healthy increase in population by the coming of a number of wsalthy Toledo residences. The new court house, costing $87,000, was finished off.

Last year a full quarter of a million dollars was expended in new buildings, including many tasty residences, and not a vacant house in town. This year another quarter of a million for the same purpose is already accounted for, several business blocks being included in the estimate. Two of them cost $15,000 apeice. Two new stone churches are under way. The new railroad is pushing on to Pontiac. Half its income is profit. The agricultural works had fifty hands two years ago, and people wondered. It employs 105 now. The Keck Furniture Company has built a huge structure, and keep 100 men busy, to start with. The Langley Electric Light Company are hurrying up their new building, and will commence with 75 mechanics. This will be the general manufactory of the machine. A street railway is agitated. The two leading hotels are each refitted, one at a cost of $7,000.

These busy times have all been inaugurated since the building of the new railway.

F. M.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Even people whose good sense is not doubted are troubling themselves about the question: "Is this world about to come to an end?" Thousands of people who have no faith in Mother Shipton's so-called prophecy, or in any of the absurdities which are made public from time to time regarding this matter, are led by other and more sensible reasons to believe that we are entering upon a period when some remarkable changes in the world's history may be looked for. Everything which concerns the world concerns the people who live on it, and for this reason the Daily News devotes a little space to an article which appeared in the Washington Post of yesterday, bearing directly on the subject. The paper mentioned has interviewed the Government Astronomers. The Post says:

"Prof. Hull, though able to discover Mar's satelites, has not yet found the comet which is to play such an important part in the destruction of the world. "It is the first time I have been made aware of the impending danger,' he said.

"Can there be any foundation for such a prediction?'

"Only in this: that I have seen somewhere a statement that the comet of 1812 was to return about this time. But we know nothing certain. Indeed, it is impossible to know anything about comets. We can only observe such a very small portion of their immense orbits that we can not estimate their return with exact precision. But the likelihood of its falling into the sun or striking the earth, even if it did return, is infinitesimal.'

"Do you think that the earth will ever be struck by a comet?"

"There is just about one chance in millions and millions that such a thing will come to pass."

"And if it did?"

"In my opinion, no one need fear the consequences in the least. But these matters have always had a strong hold on the public. I remember as far back as 1843 that a great comet was seen in the heavens. By a coincidence, the Millerites about the same time predicted the end of the world. The appearance of the comet made a great many converts to that faith."

Prof. Eastman said: "I do not think that this prediction of the end of the world arose from that source. It is true that some French astronomers, who have been studying Enckes's comet, which was supposed to have a period of 8,000 years, have announced that it might appear some time within this century. But my idea is, that this article, if it did not originate altogether in some imaginative brain, was based on a statement regarding Swift's comet. It was said that it was moving directly towards the earth. Three comets have been discovered recently, one of which was Swift's. It was announced from the first that two of the comets were moving in an orbit which would never come near the earth. But Swift stated that he could detect no motion in his comet, and he reasoned, therefore, that it was moving directly towards the earth. Had his observations been correct his conclusions would have been justifiable. When, however, we looked at it through our glass we detected a very rapid motion visible, even without the aid of the measurements ordinarilly made. Prof. Frisby, who has been making a study of the orbit of Swift's comet, finds that it has a period of about five and a half years. As there is no danger of it striking the earth or falling into the sea, if there is any other comet coming I don't know it."

A Utah wedding paragraph says "the bride was togged out in white gauze."

Take Ayer's pills for all the purposes of purgative, constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Comphaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

The young emperor of China has seventy wives to begin with, and it may be necessary eventually to resort to a draft.

C. H. Penrose, Millersburg, Penn., says: I sell the A. S. T. CO., Tip Shoes, and can recommend them above all other tips. They give perfect satisfaction. I sell more shoes with the A. S. T. Co Tip than any other.

A Japanese student of English, in a treatise upon the domestic animal, wrote: 'The cat is a small cattle. When he sees a rat he luminates his eyes.'

A Significant Fact.

The cheapest medicine in use is Thomas' Electric Oil, because so very little of it is required to affect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound. 904 2w.

A barefoot boy named Kennedy, living near Barron Lake, has been bitten on the heel by a large rattlesnake, but is suffering no serious consequences from it. Next to a book agent's cheek a boy's heel is the most invulnerable bit of anatomy known to science.

Mr. L. V. Streeter of Worth street, N. Y., states that he has had no less than five severe hemorrhages when he commenced taking Arthur's Elixir of Sulphur. He has used about six bottles and has gained about seventy pounds, and has not had a single hemorrhage sinc he begun using Elixir. Sold by Fred Ingram.

ITCHING PILES, SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The Symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Teter, Itch, Salt Sheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbeas' Itch, Blotches, all Scaley, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cts. 3 boxes for $1.25. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamps. Preparred only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists. 894-3m

Good Advice.

We advise every family to keep DOWNS' ELIXIR always on hand. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds ever offered to the public.

For cleaning the system of all morbid matter and warding off diseases, no medicine possesses such efficacy as BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS.

As a Liniment for horses Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is unequaled. It cures Sprains, Bruishes, and Lameness, at once. 902-4w

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Special inducements are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 895-1 Jan 82

New Advertisements.

WANTED, a few Girls from 14 to 18 years of age, at Knitting Factory.
904-3w E. MURBY.

MRS. PARSONS has been making some changes to suit the times, giving Wm. KIMBALL an interest in her business. He proposes giving the public some work of a different size and style, making a speciality of 11 by 14 Photographs. All the other varieties will be made in the most approved manner. Call early and see specimens of work.

ASTRAY.

CAME into my Enclosure July 5th, TWO COLTS. One Sorrel about one year old, one Brown two years old. Owner please call, pay charges and take them away.

ADDISON FLETCHER.
Ypsilanti, July 9th, 1881. 903-2w

WM. B. MARTIN, having disposed of his stock to Mr. Burnham, requests all parties indebted to him to CALL and SETTLE, as he is intending as soon as possible to go west. The necessity of an immediate settlement is obvious. 902

BOATS TO LET at reasonable rates. Enquire at MCANDREW'S FURNITURE STORE, on Huron street. 900-tf

FARMERS.

THOMPSON can furnish Complete Knives for all Mowers and Reapers. 899

Hay and Straw Baled.

KNOWING the trouble of getting small lots of Hay and Straw when wanted, and the loss there is in its drying out and the liability of its being run over by fowls and scattered all over barn, when loose, I have concluded to keep in connection with my Feed and Flour business, **Baled Hay and Straw** of the Best Quality, in Bales of about 100 lbs., which will be delivered to any part of the city at a small advance over the price of loose Hay. C. COOK,
899 Huron Street.

SUPERIOR, Washtenaw Co., Mar. 3d, '81.

DR. PALMER.

DEAR SIR,—I am grateful to God for placing in my way a remedy which has taken me from daily misery to the enjoyment of life. I refer to the painful Erysiples, from which I have suffered the most excruciating pain. My doctors could only give me partial relief. They concluded that amputation was necessary, and that I would not consent to, as I am nearly eighty, and too far advanced in years to undergo such suffering, and therefore do not think I could have live through the operation. Have been a sufferer for six years, and tried every remedy, but of no avail, and finally concluded to doctor myself, and your remarks on my disease brought such conviction to my mind that I purchased three bottles of your favorite perscription, which I used according to directions. It required only a few applications to give me marked relief. Respectfully yours,
899 NOAH V. MANN.

FURNITURE REPAIRED and Job-bing Done in the best possible manner, at MCELCHERAN'S, and at the lowest prices. Leave your orders at the shop, first door south Beach Carriage Manufacturing Co., Washington street.
894 A. MCELCHERAN.

FINE SHOES REPAIRED.

I Tender my Thanks to the Ladies for their patronage in the past. I make a specialty of REPAIRING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, also STYLISH JOB REPAIRING FOR GENTLEMEN. No Shoddy work at my shop. I do all kinds of work. Competant workmen and work guaranteed. One door west of Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot.
894 L. MILLER.

FOR YOUR FINE PRINTING, VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, or any other JOB WORK come to the **Commercial Office,** opposite the Post Office.

Get the Best Grain Drill.

THIS Quality will be found in P. D. BECKWITH & LEE'S ROLLER DRILL. Sows all kinds of Seeds, Plants, and Beans perfectly. the very best Drill for drilling Corn. Never chokes or clogs in any kind of ground, no matter its condition. Also the **ROYCE REAPER**. This Reaper, after six years trial, has proved itself the best in the world. Easiest running, most durable, does the most satisfactory work, and is made of the best material of any Reaper. Every machine fully warranted.

WATSON BARR, AGENT,
Post address, YPSILANTI,
888 Washtenaw Co., Mich.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE!
At the residence of Mrs. C. R. PATTISON, corner of Huron and Cross sts.

HAVENS' Grocery Store.

The place to get your Money's worth for Cash is

HAVENS' GROCERY STORE,

SOUTH SIDE OF Congress Street.

GENERAL GROCERY STOCK.

A Speciality made of

TEAS, Crockery, &c.

COME TO ME FOR SALT,

Higgin's "Eureka" Liverpool Salt,

The Best ever made for

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

J. G. HAVENS.

882.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

JOE SANDERS
LEADS THE CLOTHING TRADE in YPSILANTI

JOE SANDERS
KEEPS THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK in town.

JOE SANDERS
BOY'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING, is more Stylish and better made than any in the city.

JOE SANDERS
HATS & CAPS, for YOUNG MEN, are acknowledged to excel all others.

JOE SANDERS
Buys FANCY STRAW HATS direct from Manufacturers and saves Jobbers' profits.

JOE SANDERS
Has the FINEST MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the County.

And no person who wishes to save money will buy one dollar's worth of Goods in the line until they have seen the stock at

JOE SANDERS,

No. 1 Union Block.

SWEET BROS,

Lumber Dealers,

And Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

Planing, Matching and Scroll Sawing done on short notice.

Congress Street, next to Opera House. YPSILANTI, MICH

We are Offering for the Spring Trade the most Complete and Elegant Assortment of

CARPETS,

Imported Rugs and Mats,

—AND—

Upholstered Goods,

Ever Shown in this Market.

Inspection invited.

ABBOT & KETCHUM,

107 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

NALL'S

Sweeping Reductions in the Price of Carpets.

Don't fail to give us a call when you visiting Detroit, if you are wanting anything in **Carpets or Curtains.** We have an immense stock and at popular prices.

New Goods arriving daily.

JAMES NALL & CO.,
154 & 156 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT.

CARPETS

886-1y

The Leading

TOY & FANCY GOODS HOUSE

OF MICH.

When visiting the city of Detroit do not fail to call at

HEYN'S BAZAAR

Formerly Russell House Bazaar, which is now located at 92 Woodward Ave, former stand of the old

Alhambra Dollar Store.

These two well-known places of public patronage have recently been consolidated under one management, and we desire to call special attention to our large and well selected line of

Toys, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Whitney Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, Express Wagons, &c., &c.

Which we will continue to sell at popular prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

H. HEYN & BRO.,
Heyn's Bazaar,
92 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH. Jan1-81

CHAS. McCORMICK,

STILL SELLS MEAT

At the Depot,

Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.

HE ALSO

UNDERSELLS ALL OTHERS.

Best Cuts 12½ Cts. per Lb.

He also sells HARNESS and HARNESS GOODS of all kinks cheap as the cheapest. Reparing promply done. 900

HARNESS!

For Harness and Harness Repairing, call at the

NEW SHOP,

Opposite Deubel Bros.' flouring mill.

Prices Reasonable. 866

C. Lingemann & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Umbrellas, Parasols, —AND— Walking Canes,

26 Monroe Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Have just opened the latest Novelties in PARASOLS.

The Largest Assortment ever shown. Elegant Goods at the lowest prices.

The ladies are invited to inspect our large stock.

Umbrellas and Parasols made to order, covered and repaired. 893 3

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The total lake shipments of iron ore from the upper peninsula the present season up to and including June 29 was as follows: From Escanaba, 377,430 tons; from Marquette, 159,118 tons; from L'Anse, 12,553 tons; total, 549,101 tons—a falling off of 15,268 tons from the amount shipped during the same period of last year.

Over 60 teachers were in attendance at the state institute at Lansing, and the time was spent in the usual discussions on educational topics.

Scarlet fever of a malgnant type has broken out in Allegan, childreu dying within a few hours after the first attack.

The Richards' cheese foundry near Flint casts about 500 pounds of cheese a day from May 1 to November 1.

A child fell from a west bound emigrant train at Michigan Center, and was dangerously hurt. A telegram announcing the finding of the child overtook the mother at Battle Creek. She had not missed it.

From $2 to $2.50 is the wages paid to harvest hands.

The house of Elias Jacox and the barn of G. W. Hill of the town of Flint, both buildings being situated about a quarter of a mile apart, were discovered to be in flames at the same time. It is supposed to be the work of tramps, as some were seen in the neighborhood. The loss is $1,500.

Parties are boring for salt at Cheboygan.

The Au Sable postoffice was broken into Sunday night and rifled of some small change and stamps.

The crop of berries in Kalamazoo county is very large and the fruit fine.

The Michigan salt product during the month of June amounted to 343,250 barrels.

The Bangor furnace pays out over $100,000 per month, uses over 580 tons of ore per week and consumes over 100 cords of wood per day.

During the month of June 2,100 gallons of wood alcohol were manufactured out of the pure smoke of the furnace kilns of the Bangor chemical works.

On Saturday Chas. Wilber Sweet of Grand Ledge was accidentally killed at Lansing by being crushed between some logs near Scofield's mill. He was at Lansing with his wife and child visiting his father.

Balance of cash in the state treasury, June 25, was $1,595,658 14; receipts for the week ending July 2, were $140,165 24; payments for same time $62,264 08; leaving a balance, July 2, 1881, of $1,673,559 30, of which $590,000 belong to the sinking fund, $361,430 75 are held in the trust funds, and $722,128 65 are available for general purposes.

Twelve Indian skeletons have lately been taken from the gravel pit on James McBride's farm, near Birmingham. They were buried in a circle, faces down.

A fine vein of coal, two feet four inches in thickness, has been struck on the Jerry Marvin farm in the northwest part of Jackson. It was reached at a depth of over one hundred feet after passing through from six to seven feet of fire clay and two or three feet of slate. The Patriot says that hitherto in boring, prospectors at that point have abandoned their work on reaching the clay and slate, the mineral they were in search of being beneath these formations, as the discovery just made fully verifies.

The Ionia district camp meeting will begin August 16 and close August 23.

The state pomological association met in Kalamazoo on Wednesday and appointed the following delegates to attend the meeting of the American pomological society to be held in Boston, September 14: H. Dale Adams, Galesburg; F. T. Lyons, South Haven; Judge J. G. Ramsdell of Traverse City; W. B. Gibson, Jackson; Prof. Beal of Lansing, and C. R. Scott of Ann Arbor.

The section bosses along the Central have orders to increase their gangs and a demand for laborers is the consequence.

No encampment of the state troops this year, the funds necessary for that purpose being required for the six new companies to be admitted to the state service. It is said the state military board has decided to send three companies of state troops to the Yorktown celebration, the three to be selected by three officers of the state troops, who will make competing examinations of companies for proficiency in drill, etc. The board met and authorized receiving proposals for 800 dress uniforms.

The board of state auditors has determined to abolish the office of superintendent of state property, from and after July 31.

An Edison electric light company has been organized at Jackson, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The sawdust from the mills at Muskegon caught fire in the early part of the week and several acres of it have been in flames. Several houses have been destroyed and many families in the first ward have removed their house hold goods, in the expectation that their dwellings would burn.

A Waterloo (Jackson county) correspondent of the Jackson Citizen writes to that paper as follows: "A new potato destroyer has appeared here, much worse than the old. It is a bug shaped like a crawfish, eats the inside all out of the potato, and runs into the ground as though sharpened for that purpose. In their nest is found half a teacup full of young ones about the size of sheep ticks. J. McVey's potatoes are already half destroyed, and he is digging them to save any. I counted six large potatoes in one hill entirely eaten out. The old ones are an inch and a half to two inches long, and are hard to catch unless inside the potatoes."

Haying is nearly completed. The crop throughout the state is nearly an average one, and it has been secured in fine condition.

The wheat is reported to be well filled and of good quality. The crop is not the total failure that was at one time feared, yet it will be a light one.

The Lake house and barn at Otisville, Shiawassee county, owned by Charles Hovey, were burned this morning; loss $1,600. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the hotel was unoccupied.

A young man named Cyrus Dumond was drowned Saturday at East Saginaw, while bathing.

Bears are reported as more numerous in Kalkaska county at the present time than for several years past.

An unknown man was run over by engine 7 on the Michigan Central railroad track in Detroit, Saturday night, and instantly killed

A post office has been established at Summerfield, Clare county.

W. H. Scharol, a rich farmer of near Marcellus, sold off his property last spring and went to Kansas, has returned well satisfied that Michigan is good enough for him.

The jewelry store of J. E. Doughty at East Saginaw was robbed of diamonds valued at $1,000.

The total collections of the third internal revenue collection district for the fiscal year ending June 30, was $249,173.12.

The Menominee Herald reports three cases of very painful wounds from a toy pistol, one of which came near proving fatal.

The greenbackers sold 21,000 tickets of admission to their Lansing meeting, and had $250 left after paying all expenses.

The Hessian fly is reported to be doing considerable damage to the wheat in Chesaning. It works in the lower joint of the stalk.

Large numbers of dead fish are seen in the Ottabawassee river and the cause of their death is a mystery. They are frequently seen throwing themselves two or three feet out of the water and then fall back dead.

Marquette Mining Journal: The total sales of upper peninsula government lands for the month of June, as reported by the register of the land office here, amounted to 39,921 acres, 5,525 acres of which was sold to actual settlers.

Traverse Bay Progress: The Hon. George Parmalee of Old Mission informs us that the wheat prospects on the peninsula are very flattering; that the apple crop will probably be light, and that the pear crop looked so promising that he expected to harvest 1,000 bushels this fall.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a national bank at Quincy, Branch Co.

Two convicts at the state prison at Jackson named Marshall and Laughlin made their escape on Friday afternoon while at work constructing a line of fence. Marshall came from Ingham county, for larceny, and had about 18 months yet to serve. Laughlin is from Oakland county and was incarcerated for a murderous assault. Only eight months of his sentence remain unexpired.

A disease has broken out among the hogs in East Tawas. Mr. Edsal lost twenty-six within two weeks, W. G. Davey four, and another person nine. They are first attacked with a chill, refuse to eat, and in from six to eight hours die. Those which have been examined show their flesh to be as if all mortified. Many hogs are still dying, and as yet no remedy has been found.

The will of the late Sextus N. Wilcox, of Chicago, Ill., and Whitehall, Mich., has been admitted to probate. The value of the estate is placed at $600,000, and the bulk of it is left to his two sons and daughter. The widow is to be paid her portion immediately, the interest on $15,000 to be paid annually to the sister of the deceased, Caroline A. Goodridge, and his brothers, Theodore B., Herbert E. and George G., get $10,500 each.

Sunday afternoon while James Comley of Hamilton, Van Buren county, was operating a reaper in a wheat field, his little four-year-old boy went out unnoticed and sat down in the wheat. His father's attention was attracted by two neighbors coming across the field and he did not see the child until the machine struck, cutting the right leg off in two places below the knee, leaving nothing but a little flesh and some of the chords. Both bones were severed. The left leg was severely girdled.

Ex-governor John J. Bagley is stopping at the Occidental hotel, San Francisco, having gone thither for his health. Letters from his wife, who has gone with him, say that his health is failing.

Geo. L. Peck, a young man aged 18 years, was drowned while bathing in Phillip's Lake, 2 1-2 miles east of Davisburg.

Mrs. Rueben Courae, of near Saranac, went out alone to pick berries, and when about a mile from home, in the woods, in attempting to climb a fence, she fell and broke her leg just above her ankle. She almost fainted, but after rallying commenced to halloo. Failing to get any response, she crawled on her hands and knees over sticks and logs until within a few rods of her home, when she managed to make herself heard. It was intensely hot, and she was four hours making the trip, but the thought of her children at home nerved her to the point of endurance necessary.

Rev. J. E. Davis, of Macomb county, claims to be the oldest freemason in Michigan. He rode the goat in 1818.

Violent thunder storms are reported in many parts of Michigan. In Sebewa Mr. James R. Stevens was struck by lightning and killed, in Muskegon Mrs. Michael Taylor was struck and partly paralyzed, and at Mason Mrs. Henry Reeves was injured by a bolt, while the horses she was driving were killed. A destructive wind is reported at Hudson by which several barns were ruined and crops badly damaged.

At Petosky a terrible flash of lightning ran through the business street, striking down the telegraph operator; shattering the frame dwellings of George Suggitt and badly burning three children and the mother; splintering a dray, and doing other damage.

J. N. Purdy left his home at Eaton Rapids on an extended spree, and his remains have been found in the woods back of Windsor, Ont.

Some of the farmers in different parts of the state have been cutting their grain by moonlight.

It is estimated that 165,000,000 feet of lumber is piled along the banks of the Saginaw river at the present time.

The Kalamazoo wagan company is obliged to enlarge its works.

The Secretary of State has prepared a statement giving returns from 1036 townships, and from 772 supervisors as late as July 2, 1881, in which the estimates of the wheat crop are as follows:

The estimated average yield of wheat per acre in 1881, expressed in per cent of the average yield per acre in 1880 is—

For thirty-five townships 25 per cent or less.
For fifteen townships 30 per cent.
For thirty townships 35 per cent.
For sixty-two townships 40 per cent.
For eight townships 45 per cent.
For 161 townships 50 per cent.
For ten townships 55 per cent.
For eighty-seven townships 60 per cent.
For thirty-nine townshids 65 per cent.
For thirty-three townships 70 per cent.
For 116 townships 75 per cent.
For twenty-eight townships 80 per cent.
For fourteen townships 85 per cent.
For forty townships 90 per cent.
For ten townships 95 per cent.
For thirty-one townships 100 per cent.
And for fifty-three townships more than 100 per cent.

According to these estimates the average yield per acre for the whole state will be but a trifle more than nine bushels, and the aggregate product 16,200,000 bushels.

Coldwater cigar manufactories sold 1,134,000 cigars during the month of June.

A. H. Mershon, the president of the Saginaw game protection club, has gone to Harrison to engage in the prosecution of the parties who have been killing deer out of season. Several of the sportsmen's clubs in the state have banded together and intend to secure an enforcement of the law.

It is claimed that terrible mortality among the pupils of Au Sable school has resulted from using water which is strained through a graveyard.

Mrs. Alice Wiley of Clare, in this state, who has been partly insane since the death of her child in April, shot herself fatally.

At the annual school meeting held at Portland, Ionia Co., it was voted by two-thirds of the taxpayers to build, as soon as possible, a new school-house in the village to cost not less than $10,000, nor more than $12,000.

Balance of cash in the state treasury, July 2, was $1,662,850 47; receipts for the week ending July 9 were $133,361 51; payments for the same time $58,253 77; leaving a balance, July 9, 1881, of $1,737,958 21; of which $590,000 belong to the sinking fund, $445,012 are held in the trust funds, and $702,946 21 are available for general purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further information from Paso Del Norte confirms the reported massacre of the surveying party in employ of the Mexican Central railroad. The bodies were discovered by Col. J. F. Bennett and a party of Denver. Three of the bodies were burned and unrecognizable. None of them have yet been identified. There is no doubt that the massacre was the work of Apache Indians.

A terribly destructive storm only one hundred paces wide is reported near Sioux City, Iowa.

At a meeting of the New York chamber of commerce $45,000 toward a fund for the family of President Garfield was subscribed in less than five minutes. It is the intention to raise the amount to $250,000.

A terrible affair occurred at South Lyons, Ohio. Some time ago the postoffice was robbed, and since that time Postmaster C. E. Carmon has been very anxious on the subject of burglars. The other night his attention was aroused by seeing a figure on the roof of the extension to the house, and he fired the contents of a breech-loading carbine through the head of the supposed intruder. Examination soon revealed the horrible fact that he had killed his 14-year old son Elmer, who had gone out. either in a fit of somnambulism or to seek relief from the terrible heat.

A heavy fire, with a loss amounting to half a million and one life is reported at Cincinnati.

Three persons were killed and six injured by a boiler explosion at Baltimore.

The President's favorable symptoms continue. The wound is healing, and but for the presence of the bullet in the President's body, he could be pronounced out of danger.

The Erie county, N. Y., Savings bank, which in May lost bonds to the amount of $114,000, has recovered a great part of the securities, it is said, by compromise with the thieves.

The attorney general decides that coin may be deposited by national banks for the redemption of circulation, and that the treasury may pay out the same.

The weekly trade report says business has been interrupted by the attack upon the President and the uncertainty and excitement following. The hot weather and the annual vacation taken by business men also tends to restrict trade. A quiet time is anticipated in most lines of business for a few weeks.

The dead-lock at Albany appears to have been broken by a Republican caucus on Friday, at which there were present 15 senators and 49 assemblymen. A resolution was adopted in favor of naming two candidates, one from each of the opposing factions, and a letter was read from Mr. Depew, withdrawing from the contest. The caucus then proceeded to vote for candidates and after five ballots, agreed upon Warren Miller, member of congress from the Herkimer district, for the long term, and with two ballots named Mr. Lapham for the short term.

Violent storms were experienced in the south on Friday, and at Decatur, Ala., four persons were killed and eight injured by lightning.

The voting in the N. Y. legislature on Saturday resulted: For the short term, Lapham 67, Potter 50, Conkling 31, Wheeler 1. For the long term, Miller 68, Kernan 50, Wheeler 19, scattering 12. The stalwarts had held a caucus and determined to stick to Conkling. This continues the dead lock.

The heat is reported as being very oppressive on Saturday; Louisville 102 in the shade; at Chicago eighty-three burial permits were issued, the largest in the history of the city for one day. Of these twenty deaths were from cholera infantum. Several cases of sunstroke were reported to-day.

D. O. Mills gives $75,000 to the University of California to endow a chair of intellectual and moral philosophy and civil polity.

244,449 silver dollars were distributed from the U. S. treasury last week.

Griscom's fast exhibition at Chicago was a financial failure.

The splitting of a wheel on a railroad 26 miles west of San Antonio, Tex., caused a derailment by which 24 persons were injured.

Violent rain storms were experienced in Iowa Saturday and Sunday nights and much damage was done. Marshalltown appears to have suffered the worst.

Gen. Dudley, the new commissioner of pensions, has discharged 150 clerks, some for incompetency and others because they are ex-Confederates.

In the balloting at Albany on Monday, Miller wanted nine and Lapham ten votes of election.

The attending surgeons' daily bulletins continue to represent the President as improving.

Every day numbers of crazy people or "cranks," as they are called by the newspapers, appear at the White House and at the jail where Gitteau is confined, with their opinions and ideas on the subject of the great tragedy. In addition to the letter of Geo. Francis Train to the prisoner, there appeared at the district attorney's office a female "crank" from Michigan, with a letter addressed to Gen. Garfield. The woman's name is Hannah D. Kleenger and she hails from Bay City. She was anxious to see Attorney General MacVeagh, and says that the people of that horribly wicked place (Bay City) have swindled her out of all her property, and she wants Mr. MacVeagh to restore it to her. She says that Gen. Garfield did wrong and was punished for it, and that all other people who act as he has will be dealt with accordingly. In her letter to the President she prays that he will send some christian to reform the wicked people of Bay City, and save it from destruction.

Griscomb, the Chicago faster, completed his fast of 45 days, and at the end set down to a dinner in the Olympic theatre, which he ate in the presence of about a thousand people.

Eight children at Baltimore, Md., are reported to have had lockjaw, and to have died in great suffering, from the effects of burns caused by discharging paper caps or toy pistols.

Gitteau is divorced from his wife and is said to have been a wife-beater.

A passenger coach on the New Jersey Southern road, jumped the track, and several persons were seriously injured.

It is estimated that there are $30,000,000 registered five per cents outstanding, which cease to draw interest October 1. There are upwards of $12,000,000 of coupon five per cents out which cease drawing interest August 12.

Subscriptions to the Mrs. Garfield fund reached $124,000 on Tuesday.

The battle of Boyne was celebrated in many places in this country, in Canada and in the old country, and Ireland reports a fight in which two men were wounded.

A flood in Iowa has destroyed $400,000 worth of property.

The attempt to call a second caucus of Republicans at Albany failed. The balloting continues with the administration requiring seven more votes to elect. Conkling's friends assert that they can maintain the dead-lock.

Maud S. has again lowered the record of trotting horses by making a mile at Pittsburg in 2.10½.

The value of postage stamps, postal cards and newspaper wrappers issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was $34,483,519; an increase of $2,551,000 over the previous year.

Tee Ohio democratic convention nominated John W. Bookwalter for governor, Edgar M. Johnston for lieutenant governor, and E. F. Bingham for supreme court judge. The resolutions favor reforms and "unpolitical legislation."

A whaling ship arriving at San Francisco from the Arctic regions brings news of the two missing whalers, Vigilant and Mount Mallaston. It appears that the crews died in the first year of their confinement in the ice.

A fire at Potsdam, N. Y., caused a loss of $100,000.

Many forest fires are raging near Quebec.

Complaint is made that the Crow Indians are off their reservation, and are killing cattle and committing other depredations on the Tongue river, Wyoming.

FOREIGN.

Over 500 houses were destroyed by fire at Minsk, Russia.

Five Turkish ironclads have been sent to Tripoli to maintain order and protest against French invasion.

Mr. Foster announces a provision in the land bill for the government to loan tenants 50 per cent. of their arrears for rent, in all cases where landlords will accept that proposition as full payment.

During a sham fight at Aldershott, Eng., Monday, four soldiers died of sunstroke.

The Greeks have entered Arta in the ceded territory and hoisted the Greek flag.

French frigates and gun boats are reported shelling Sfax.

The monetary conference adopted a resolution desiring that the states participating shall open negotiations, and that a conference meeting for settling details shall be held April 2, 1882. The conference then finally adjourned.

Lefroy, charged by the coroner's jury with the murder of Gold on the Brighton, Eng., railway, has been arrested, and has confessed the crime.

The progress of the Land bill, although favorable, is not such as to justify Gladstone's hope that Parliament will rise on August 6.

A special cable from London says: An interesting sale of the works of art and manuscripts belonging to the late Lord Beaconsfield is announced to take place the 13th, 14th and 15th inst.

A house engaged in the watch trade at La Chaux de Fonde sent by post a case of watches worth £400 to a consignee in Bulgaria, insured them against loss for £6,000, bribed a Bulgarian Postoffice clerk to steal them, and then claimed the insurance. The fraud was discovered, and the shipper and the postoffice clerk arrested.

There was an enormous number of spectators at Windsor to witness the review by the Queen of the volunteer troops. All the members of the royal family and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia were present. The scene was remarkably brilliant. It is believed 60,000 troops participated. No contretemps occurred.

Additional forces are to be sent to Tunis.

At the last session of the monetary conference a declaration of the French and American delegates was read favoring the fixing of a relative value between gold and silver.

A good wheat crop and large vintage are expected in France.

There is open talk of a revolution in Bulgaria, and the roads near Sistova are guarded by batteries of artillery.

Ayoob Khan left Herat June 25 with a large force, but it is not known whether he will march upon Candahar or Cabul.

The Arabian country of Oman is disturbed by tribal wars, and in a recent fight 15 persons were killed.

Ex-President Fuillermo of Santo Domingo is preparing to invade that country with a little army, and there is much commotion in consequence.

A fire at a French railway station destroyed nearly 1,000 cars and burned over two or three acres of warehouses and sheds.

The great land slide in the Swiss canton of Berne continues. A tract of land one mile wide and three miles long is moving at the rate of three meters a day.

A thousand North African insurgents twice attacked the town of Kreider, defended by three companies of French rifles, on the 7th, but were repulsed with a loss of 250 men. Additional French troops are arriving at the scene of the disturbances, and France has determined to at once take active measures against the insurgents.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Michigan brands..$4 75 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No 1 white.....$1 21¾@ 1 22
No 2 white ..... 1 16 @
No 2 red... ..... 1 21 @
CORN—48 @ 49 cts. per bush.
OATS—White, 40 @ 41 cts. Mixed, 38 to 39 cts.
BEANS—$2 per bush. for good unassorted.
BUTTER—15 @ 16 cts for best grades.
CHEESE—Ohio and Michigan, 9 @ 10 cts. per lb.
EGGS—16 cts per doz.
POTATOES—70 @ 90 cts. per bush.
SALT—Onondage $1 30; Saginaw, $1 20.
WOOL—32 @ 36 cts.

Detroit Live Stock Market

CATTLE.

Choice shipping steers, per cwt...$5 00@5 90
Choice butchers' steers.....4 00@5 00
Mixed butchers' stock.....3 90@4 60
Feeders.....4 00@4 50
Coarse stock.....3 20@3 60

SHEEP.

Choice, av. over 100 lbs.....$4 25@4 75
Under 100 lbs.....4 10@4 65

HOGS.

Per 100 lbs.....$5 50@6 10

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The attending surgeons sent the following telegram to the consulting surgeons this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 P. M.

Drs. Frank H. Hamilton and J. H. Agnew.

The President continues to improve slowly. The acid eructations have not recurred during the last twenty-four hours. An ounce of milk with a teaspoonful of rum has been taken every two hours during the day and at long intervals during the night, without producing any gastric embarrassment. At 9 a. m. he took ten grains of bi-sulphate of quinia, which did not disturb the stomach. Yesterday toward evening he became restless, wearied and anxious for morphia. A quarter of a grain was given hypodermically at 8:30 p. m., after which he passed a tranquil night, sleeping most of the time. Yesterday afternoon he had a small, solid passage from the bowels, in which a notable deficiency of biliary coloring matter was observed. The yellowish tinge of the skin continues about as at the last report. At 8 p. m. his pulse was 108, temperature 101.3, respiration 24. This morning at 8:30 a. m., pulse 100, temperature 99.4, respiration 24. At 1 p. m., pulse 104, temperature 101.2, respiration 22.

The dressing of the President's wound gives him considerable pain, but what he principally objects to is the uncomfortable position which he has to assume in order that the doctors may accomplish their designs. He calls this operation his torture. When Dr. Bliss tells him that he is going to dress the wound the President always says, "How long will the torture last this time?"

The sick room is kept comparatively cool by air passing over ice and forced though pipes into the room.

Vennor's Weather Prophecies.

I believe that the present summer is one in a triad of similar summers, probaly the middle one. It is likely to resemble in its chief features that of 1880 and to differ in some of its minor details.

The approaching month of July will enter cool and wet and give a great deal of rain generally over a large portion of the United States and Canada, while in Great Britain the weather will in all probability be likewise stormy and wet. The storms of wind, thunder and lightning are likely to prove severe and frequent. The heaviest rains for New York and vicinity I would locate shortly after the 20th, probably the 21st or 22d. Between the 12th and 20th days an excessively hot term is probable throughout both Canada and the United States, with additional severe storms in western sections.

Within a few days of the close of July, likely in the neighborhood of the 27th and 28 days, a cool to cold wave may occur, carrying frost in Canada and cool weather generally with storms of wind, hail and rain over the United States. Where storms have been severely felt in Western and Southwestern States during June there again will the severest storms of July be experienced; notwithstanding, however, these frequent and severe storms during July, frequent alternations of fine, hot weather will probably counteract to a great extent the damage done to grain and other crops in general in the west.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Humors of the Scalp and Skin Permanently Cured.

RINGWORM.

Geo. W. Brown 48 Marshall St., Providence R. I., cured by Cuticura Remedies of a Ringworm Humor got at the barber's which spread all over his ears, neck and face and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN HUMOR.

F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Bros. Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent) which had been treated by a consultation of 4 physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

SCALD HEAD.

H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of Scald Head of nine years' duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

ECZEMA.

Hon. Wm. Tay'or, Boston, Mass, permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities.

MILK CRUST.

Mr. Bowers, 143 Clinton Street, Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

FALLING HAIR.

Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia, or falling of the hair, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, which completely restored his hair when all said he would loose it.

Thomas Lee, 2276 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff, which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one-quarter of an inch in thickness, cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

TREATMENT.

The CUTICURA TREATMENT consists in the internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures.

For Sunburn, Tan and Greasy Skin use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite toilet, bath and nursery sanative, fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsams.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP (the queen of medicinal and toilet soaps), 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Principal depot,

Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mas.

All mailed free on receipt of price.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

More continuous and powerful electrical action is obtained from COLLIN'S VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS than any $2.00 battery made. They are a speedy and certain cure for Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria, Fever and Ague. Price **25 cents.** Sold everywhere. **Weeks & Potter, Boston Mass.** 902

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Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young girls and boys make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 864-1yr

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All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send *Free* to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to.

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VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like ***Downs' Elixir.***

Price 35c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
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BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S
ARNICA AND OIL
LINIMENT
For Man and Beast.

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25c. and 50c.
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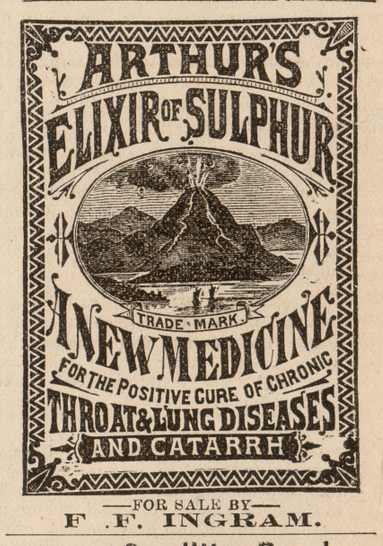

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Dr. Weare's **Condition Powders**
WHEN TESTED ARE PRONOUNCED
THE BEST.

HIS **Sure Cure for Heaves**
HAS NO RIVAL.

Both act PERMANENTLY, and may be dispensed with when the animal is once in condition. MEDICINES — not food. Dose, teaspoonful. GOOD FOR ALL STOCK. See Testimonials. TRY THEM. Sold by

DR. LEMLEY. 897-2m

THE FARM

Sheep Notes.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says that he has found, by experience, that six Cotswold sheep will not consume more food than a cow, and are more profitable. For a lamb of this breed, weighing 125 pounds, $5.50 is obtained. He estimates that six ewes will produce eight lambs per annum and fifty pounds of wool.

The London Economist says hundreds of thousands of sheep, if not millions, have died of plague in England; and the Russian, Turkish, English and Afghanistan wars, as well as those of Turkey, Syria, Persia and the Tartar country, have caused tens of millions of sheep to be killed. In fact, wool-growing in Turkey, Russia, Persia, and India has been almost given up on account of the wars and the low prices current for the past five years.

Mix a little sulphur with salt and feed occasionally to sheep. It will effectually destroy sheep ticks. The same remedy applied to cattle troubled with lice will soon rid them of vermin. The use of sulphur with salt well repays the trouble of keeping a supply for cattle and sheep. If a mixture of one of sulphur with seven of salt be freely applied, there will be no trouble with vermin.

If there should be a wool famine within a year or two, there would be nothing in the fact which would greatly surprise some of the principal authorities upon wool matters. Rot has carried off many sheep in England and on the Continent, and it is said that sheep are in numbers far below the average. It may be that the American wool-grower is at last about to find his reward for having patiently clung to his sheep through the long period of low prices.

Milk for Fattening Fowls.

What a taste a fine, nicely and quickly-fattened fowl has, when served on the table, compared with one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then be consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food. Farmers realize the importance of fattening quickly, when feeding beeves for the butcher, yet many do not seem to realize the fact that what holds with that kind of meat is equally true when applied to fowls. Tenderness and juiciness are the results of fattening quickly, while mere ordidary flavor and want of tenderness result from letting fowls run until wanted for use on the table.

To enable one to fatten fowls or chicks quickly, it is absolutely necessary to give such food as will accomplish the purpose best, and to this end we unhesitatingly recommend plenty of milk, in any state, from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet, for one counteracts any possible deleterious influences of the other. If kept in a darkened place and fed unsparingly on milk with grain food in proper proportions you will soon have something very choice to set upon your tables to your friends as well as to your family. When milk is fed no water is required for fattening fowls.—*Poultry Yard.*

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding, as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the difference found in horses as to vicious habits and reliability comes much more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill-training, and consequently may be made good or bad, according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy, vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years, in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general character of these noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on his heels, back, or hip, he will pay no attention to the giving way of a harness, or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over the head, a buffalo robe thrown upon his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that it will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in this noble animal. Less beating wanted, and more education.

The Evil of Overstocking Pastures.

The overstocking of land is one of the surest and quickest ways of ruining pastures. It is an everyday thing with many farmers, who cannot be made to believe that they are getting the full benefit of a pasture unless the grass is eaten off a little faster than it has time to grow; consequently, all who put this method into practice always have bare pastures and poor cattle.

The advantages to be derived from allowing the grass to gain on the cattle during the growing season are many, some of which are the following: Cattle keep growing all the time and come to maturity at the proper age. Cattle kept constantly on bare pastures never mature properly; those kept on good pastures do not have to work day and night to satisfy a craving appetite, or use up all their food in building up a system continually worn down by labor and semi-starvation.

A good covering of grass is a protection to the land in warm weather; it protects the young grass from the bad effects of cold dry weather between the rains of winter, so that new grass will be growing under a covering of the old, when that on bare ground will be somewhat literally starved to death. Old and new grass, when eaten together, is better for cattle than all new, while the seeding of the matured grasses keeps up the full variety of those kinds native to the soil. Consequently, pastures thus treated produce more food for stock during the year than those kept continually eaten down to the bare earth.

Pigs and Grass.

That there has been less disease among swine in this country during the past two years than for several previous, is well known. This improved condition is the result of several causes, not the least of which is the beneficial effect of more liberty at good pasture, now much more prominent in the management of swine than it was formerly. While it is true that in the domestication of the hog his nature and habits have been greatly modified, the fact remains that in his normal or natural condition, he is a grass-eating animal, and that during the greater portion of his growth, grass food is necessary to his health.

Corn is the proper food for fattening, but not for growth. As one of our long-time friends and correspondents puts it: "The chief object of swine-raising is the weight and quality of the carcass. The value of a hog depends on his being well-fattened, and the object aimed at during his whole life is to prepare him for that event. The cost of grass-feeding, even with other light feed, is merely nominal, while a hog fed on corn from the time he is weaned from the sow until he is butchered at eighteen months old, can seldom pay expenses. The fattening process is, to some extent, a disease-producing process, and if too long continued is always so. But when the animal commences fattening in vigorous health, after feeding for months on green vegetable food, his health will remain firm through any reasonable time required to become fat.

Grass, then, is the food which nature requires for keeping pigs healthy until the time arrives for fattening them, and nothing is better than timothy and clover for this purpose. The early pigs of this year are now about ready to wean, and the later litters are taxing their dams by their frequent drafts upon the udder. The older pigs require good pasture and a plenty of pure water, as do, also, the sows, with younger pigs. Following the sow to the pasture, the suckling pig learns early to eat the succulent food it finds. As another puts it, they find many a thousand tid-bits in rare grasses, weeds and roots. The exercise taken while grazing benefits dam and litter, and sharpens the appetite and promotes digestion. The pigs which have such access to grass will have more regular appetites and enlarged capacity for assimilating food. They can eat and digest more corn and meal, when allowed to run to grass, than when confined in a dry lot or pen. They will make more bone and muscle and develop greater capacity of stomach.

Kept on grass during the summer, hogs are in prime condition for fattening by the first of September, and with good teeth, good digestion and good health, they will fatten rapidly on corn and by turning the grain into pork very rapidly, bring to the farmer a better profit for the food consumed than if fed during the summer on corn. A moderate ration of corn or ground feed occasionally, may be beneficial, but except it be desired to fatten for the summer market, the best results are in the direction we have indicated.

Handling Dairy Stock.

Mr. Parcel, in the report of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, gives the following sensible advice in relation to handling dairy stock:

It is important that dairy stock from the young calf to the old cow, that is being fed for beef, should be handled and treated kindly. If a calf is handled roughly and becomes wild and vicious thereby, when it becomes a cow you may expect the same, but if handled carefully and treated with kindness, when grown up she will be mild and gentle. It may not always be so, but in general it is. There have always been many cows spoiled by the person having the care of and milking them, by whipping or frightening them whenever they come in his way, or if, when milking, a cow hoists her foot or kicks (which is generally caused by pain) such a fellow stops milking and commences whipping, or still worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up the milk, kicks back and is finally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does kick the milk-pail out of your hands and sometimes upset and knock you over, but be kind with her, and milk her out with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will be by mild and not by harsh treatment. Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do no good, but a great deal of harm.

If this advice should be fully observed it would be the source af a good deal of satisfaction, not only to those who milk the cows, but to the poor animals themselves, whose comfort should always be considered.

Sweet Corn Fodder for Dairy Cows.

Attention has frequently been called to the value of certain varieties of corn-fodder for feeding dairy cows, and a correspondent of the Country Gentleman who speaks from actual experience on this subject says:

There are a few varieties of corn which are preferable for fodder purposes, but a great many that are not fit, I have tried nearly every variety known, during several years, and have settled upon the following kinds: Early Canada, Blout's Prolific and Sanford for the common field sorts; and early Narragansett, Evergreen and Mammoth of the sweet kinds. These are enough for every purpose. Early Canada and Narragansett are quick growing kinds and will bear close planting; the rows may be made 30, or even 24 inches apart, and the seed may be dropped 12 inches apart in the rows, three or four grains in each place. This will give from 20 to 25 tons per acre of even these small-growing kinds, and if allowance be made for the less weight of the earliest cuttings, there will be at least 15 to 16 tons per acre, counting the weight of the stalks alone without any ears. But there will be a large number of ears produced, even with this close planting, which will be of great additional value. The larger growing sorts will nearly double this weight when the soil has become well enriched, or if a liberal supply of fertilizer is used.

The Evergreen and Mammoth sweet varieties, can be grown in rows 30 inches apart, and the seeds, 3 or 4, dropped 18 inches apart, and each hill will weigh 4 or 5 pounds at the least. By planting early, and again at intervals of two weeks, the last planting may be made late as July 12 to 15. The open planting is indispensable. Much, if not all of the disappointment in using fodder corn has resulted from thick, broadcast sowing, and the impossibility of cultivating the crop. Cultivation, most thoroughly and frequently done, is required to force the growth; and the effect of light and sunshine is needed to mature the growth and render the fodder nutritive. The white, soft and half-grown fodder, grown by broadcast seeding, is worth less, being mere water and innutritious cellulose; the sugar and starch of the fodder are not developed, and there is no wonder that those persons who have grown it should find it remarkably poor feeding.

Saving Clover for Seed.

The proper time to cut clover for seed would be a difficult question to answer, as in some crops and in different years it will vary to extremes. Some fields will have most seed in the heads which ripen first, while another field will promise the best yield by cutting later. The farmer will have to rely upon his own judgment in a great measure, but the heads should have become well browned before cutting. In clover that does not ripen evenly—as is often the case—cut when the best results are thought attainable. If the first ripening is well seeded, it may be a wasteful policy to delay cutting until the late heads ripen, because the first heads that were ripe may have been wasted by the wind or storms, and if not already shattered off it will likely do so when handled. A very careful examination should be had to learn whether the most seed is likely to be had in the first heads that ripen or those that follow after.

THE CUTTING.

Cut with a self-rake reaper and deliver in gavels, ordinarily one to each revolution of the rake, though when heavy it may be well to deliver twice to each revolution. Let the gavels lie until the sap is well dried out of the stems. It is then either ready to be hulled or stored away. This is on the supposition that the clover has had fair weather for curing. Should there, however, have been heavy rains and the gavels packed down so as not to dry out readily with fair weather, take a fork—a four tined wooden barley-fork is the best—and run under the gavels and set them off on to the dry stubble, giving the air a chance to dry them. It will take but a short time to put them in good condition.

It sometimes happens that clover is so badly lodged down as to render it impossible to cut with a reaper. In such cases it will have to be cut with a mower. Then it should be cut early in the morning when the dew is on it, or in damp weather, and immediately raked up into windrows. The windrows should be so small as to be separated into small bunches for curing on the first favorable weather.

The objection to the use of a mower and rake in saving clover for seed is, that the tramping over it by horses and wheels wastes the seed to a great extent, and hence the necessary care to save it.—*Clover Leaf.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Always stand a wet umbrella with the handle down; one trial will convince you of the rapidity with which it will drain, and your umbrella will last longer if dried quickly.

If you object to bread made of Indian meal and graham on account of its coarse grain and consequent crumbling, sift the Graham. The usual proportion to use is one-third of graham and two-thirds of meal.

Bi-carbonate of soda can always be used in place of saleratus, and is better because it is less likely to be impure. It can be found at any drug store. When mixed with sour milk, it forms lactate of soda, a salt whose acid is the natural acid of the stomach. Consequently the bread made of graham and corn meal with sour milk and soda is wholesome.

Any one who dislikes the oily taste of whitefish when it is fried can avoid it by boiling the fish. Wrap it in a clean cloth, catch this loosely together with a few easily cut stitches. Serve with drawn butter or asparagus sauce, that is asparagus boiled. When done drain off the water, add a very little milk, butter, pepper and salt. Bass may be prepared and served in the same way. With mashed potatoes and green peas, you have the essentials for a good dinner.

Here are two recipes for cake, which are nice to have on the table at the same time. For the first, which we call familiarly Tirza's cake, take two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, half a cup of milk, three and a half cups of flour, the whites of several eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with lemon. This will be as light as a feather and the quantity here given will make two small loaves. For the second, which is a spice cake, take two eggs, half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, half a cup of molasses, half a cup of milk, two cups of flour, one cup of currants, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cloves, two of cinnamon, two of baking powder.

The cheapest meat for the farmer is mutton. It may safely be said to cost nothing, as the fleece from a sheep of a good breed will pay for its keeping. Then for additional profit, there is a lamb or two, the pelt of the animal if killed at home, the excellent manure from its drippings, and the riddance of the pasture from weeds, to which sheep are destructive foes. With the exception of poultry, mutton is also the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and dressed by a single hand in an hour, and in the warmest weather it can be readily disposed of before it spoils. Science and experience both declare it the healthiest kind of meat

IRON CEEMNT.—A Subscriber. The cement required for use in cut-stone work or brick-work is made as follows: One heaped bushel of mortar made in the usual manner is mixed with a peck of iron-scales from a blacksmith's shop or an iron foundry, and a quart and a half of molasses. The whole is worked well, and is used as common mortar. Only as much is to be mixed as can be used on the same day. It is very hard and of great strength, and a desirable cement for use in concrete where hydraulic cement is not easily obtainable.

SWEET CORN.—As this luxury is just in season it is well to avail ourselves of every style of cooking it to make it relish as a table dish. It is good simply boiled in the old-fashioned way, but far more delicious to shave the kernels from the cob with a sharp knife, put three pints of the corn into a preserving kettle, with a quart of water, and let it boil fifteen minutes, taking care to stir it frequently; then add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a tablespoonful of salt and a pint of milk; stir well and bring to a boil; then dish up in saucers for the table. It is just delightful! Another nice dish from sweet corn is to grate off the kernels from cob (six good-sized ears are enough); make a custard of three pints of milk, two well-beaten eggs, three large spoonfuls of sugar and a small lump of butter; stir the grated corn into the dish, and stir often while cooking. It makes a delicate pudding. It takes an hour and a half to bake, and is a pleasant variety for a dinner dish.

General Hazen has issued the following instructions to govern the expedition about to depart from San Francisco for the purpose of establishing a permanent station for meteorological observation near Point Barrow, Alaska Territory. The party is to be conveyed first to Plover Bay, where the chronometers will be rated by the officers in charge of the Geodetic Survey station. Then all possible haste will be made to reach the vicinity of Point Barrow, where houses will be constructed for the observers, who are to remain in that locality until the summer of 1884. It will be the duty of the members of the expedition to make a careful collection of the specimens of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms within a reasonable distance around the point of location. The main feature of the expedition, however, will be the accumulation of meteorological data. In order to accomplish this, observations will be maintained uninterruptedly both at sea and on land. The local time will be determined as soon as possible after Point Barrow is reached, so that the meteorological observations can be made simultaneous with those at Washington. The records of magnetic variations will also be carefully kept, according to the instructions furnished by the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The party will go supplied with every class of apparatus that can aid it in securing a most valuable collection of observations. It is contemplated that the station shall be visited in 1882, 1883 and 1884 by a steam or sailing vessel, by which supplies for and such additions to the present party as are deemed necessary will be sent.

Mr. H. J. Barron, secretary of the Swimming Association of Great Britain, writes to the London Times to urge the necessity of children being taught to swim "a good, straightforward breast stroke." In case a person falls into a heavy sea, a side-stroke should be adopted, presenting the back of the hand to to the dash of the waves. If, he says, a child is taught merely to "tread water," no doubt after a few lessons he will support himself; but he will not be likely even afterward to learn to swim with a good stroke But if a child is taught the breast stroke properly, he will learn to support himself in fewer lesson, probably, and as he gains strength and confidence in succeeding years will practice and become efficient in a great variety of strokes.

Never turn a blessing round to see whether it has a dark side to it.

Life on the Erie Canal.

"I never succeed in getting a Jim Garfield to work for me. The men on canal boats now are generally the worst kind of ignorant Irishmen."

The speaker was Byron Thomas Ingersoll (he disclaimed any relationship to "Bob" Ingersoll), the captain and owner of the canal boat F. H. Platt, which lay recently with fifty or sixty other equally graceful specimens of water craft off piers 2 and 3. East river. Captain Ingersoll was a tall, stalwart man, with a rather intelligent face, and a decidedly rustic dress. His boat, however, was as attractive as a canal boat can be. The cabin was neat as wax, while two or three striking chromos lightened its walls. The after part of the deck was protected from the hot rays of the sun by a canvas awning, under which were hung a small swing and a hammock, The worthy captain was busily engaged in rocking a baby six months old, while his three other children were amusing themselves with the swing.

"You don't think then that any of the canal boatmen of to-day will ever be President of the United States?" he was asked by a reporter.

No, I don't. The men who own the canal boats to-day are just as good as they were twenty years ago, and better, in one respect, for you rarely hear now of fights among them. But we haven't made much money on the canal in the last five years, and we can't afford to hire our workmen by the year; so that we have to take anybody we can pick up when we happen to need a man. Of course, we could get good men to work for us for only two or three weeks at a time."

"How many assistants do you have on your boat?"

"Two to drive my two teams of horses, and one to work on the boat and take turns steering."

"How long does it take you to make a trip to Buffalo and return?"

"Our running time is from twenty to twenty-five days, but we never make more than one round trip a month, so we have to unload our cargoes. My boat will carry 1,800 bushels of wheat, for transporting which I get 5½ cents a bushel. Out of this I have to pay each of my three men $15 a month, besides their board. I have to keep my four horses, and when I get to Troy I am obliged to leave two of them there until I get back, as I have only room for two on the boat. Then it costs $28 to have my boat towed from Troy. So you see you can't make a fortune running a canal boat."

"What is the most you ever cleared in one year?"

"In 1872 I made $2,500. For two or three years after that it was about all I could do to make enough to live on. Last year I made $1,200, and the year before that, $700. This year I hope to do better. My boat, when new, cost $5,000."

"Does your family live on the boat the entire year?"

"No. My home is at Fulton, but in summer my family comes with me for a change. Many of the canal men, however, stay on their boats with their families the whole year."—*Ex.*

Girls in the Garden.

If there is any one thing more beautiful than another in a garden of flowers, that thing is a beautiful girl with a sun-bonnet on her head so wide and capacious that you have got to get right in front of her, and close to her, to see the glowing cheeks that are sure to be there if she is at all accustomed to garden walks and works. Physically there can be nothing better for daughters, and indeed, for many wives, than to take sole charge of a small flower garden. The benefits derived from early rising, stirring the soil, sniffing the pure morning air, are freshness and glow of cheek and brightness of the eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind purity of heart, consequently she must be more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confident as a wife. If you have not the door-yard ground, then get a dozen pots and plant the seeds of flowers to your taste. The care and attention required to rear and train the growing plant occupies the mind, to the exclusion, oftentimes, of senseless novel reading— a senseless waste of time. You listless, pale-faced, fragile thing of a girl, throw off your mock delicacy, put on gloves if you will, but work in the flower garden till your cheeks vie in color with the blush of the rose you cultivate.—*Floral Monthly.*

Worth of the Cornith Canal.

Much interest is felt in Austria in the proposed scheme for a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. M. Gerster, a civil engineer, in staying at Corinth, and engaged in drawing up the details of the plan. The preliminary works are to commence in the approaching autumn. It is expected that the piercing of the isthmus will occupy rather more than four years, and that the canal will be ready for use within five years, as the maximum, from the present time. The importance of the scheme for Austrian, and, indeed, for international commerce generally is that steamers destined for Constantinople, the Black or Ægean Seas, and coming from the Adriatic and the west, will be able not only to shorten their voyage considerably, but will in winter be able to avoid the dangerous route round Cape Matapan, at the southern extremity of the Peloponnesus. The saving in time from the Adriatic Sea will often be as much as twenty-four hours. Italian steamers generally will gain on an average 16 hours, and steam vessels from Gibralter eight hours. The number of steamers annually passing around Cape Matapan is estimated at nearly 3,000, including 1,300 postal steamers, an equal number of ordinary commercial steamers and some 300 war vessels.

An Apalling Lot of Human Misery.

The first convoy of state prisoners condemned to Siberian exile, who recently left Moscow, are far on their way to the scene of their life-long banishment. The authorities of the old Muscovite capital lately received intimation from the Ministry of Justice that, in accordance with the arrangements concluded in that department, some 2,200 "criminals" would pass through Moscow during the transportation season en route to Siberia. It is considered desirable to clear out the state prisons in the provinces, at present crowded by Nihilists arrested in the course of the past winter months. Nine thousand seven hundred of these were to reach Moscow from the governments of Central and Southern Russia, and would be forwarded thence to their destination in parties of from 250 to 600 strong, as will the remaining 2,500 now awaiting despatch from the teeming jails of Russia in Europe. One can scarcely bring his mind to realize the appalling sum total of human misery expressed in the above figures.

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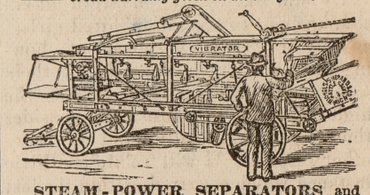

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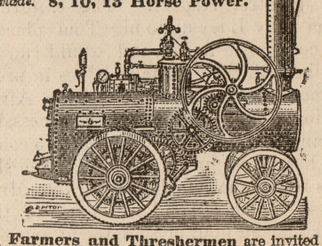

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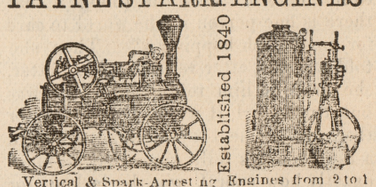

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"A marvel seems the universe,
A miracle our life and death;
A mystery which I cannot pierce,
Around, above, beneath."

SUMMER DAYS.

Come fragrant breeze o'er clover bloom,
Come trailing vine in sweet purfume,
Come balmy days of leafy June.

Come swallow twittering in the sky,
As in the shady grove I lie
And see grand clouds go sailing by.

Come opening flowers each merry morn,
Wild roses sweet without a thorn
That streams and sunny banks adorn.

Come bob-o-link o'er meadows green,
When red birds in the woods are seen,
And song and plumage charm the scene.

Come verdure rich on hill and plain,
Come sunshine and refreshing rain,
Come waving fields of golden grain.

Come grateful hearts for gladsome days,
For health, and home, and peaceful ways,
And hearty glee, and songs of praise.

Come summer days so long and grand,
The sky so blue, the air so bland,
To mind us of the better land.

WILLOWBANK.

THE STORY OF A "HIRED GIRL."

I would like to say one word of encouragement to the girls, "hired girls," as they are generally spoken of, showing them how much depends on their own opinions of themselves to gain the high estimation of those they consider their superiors, socially, and in many other respects. I will relate one little instance which occurred within the last year.

One day last summer a friend of mine called upon me, informing me that her girl wished to see me in regard to taking music lessons. Of course, I was somewhat surprised at the idea of a hired girl wanting to take music lessons. Mrs. D———, her employer, seemed to look upon her with the greatest respect. The children, from baby Lucy up to big Tom placed all confidence in her, and would run to Tillie with their little troubles in preference to mama, sometimes. After seeing Tillie, and making the necessary arrangements, it was her desire to come for her lesson in the evening, when she was free from her day's work. Mrs. D——— had given her the use of the piano for an hour or so in the afternoon. I was struck with her promptness and lady-like manners, and could but think her ambition was quite natural. All the autumn and winter she came out untiringly, perhaps her evening would pass and she would not come, but as sure as the next day came, with it came a neat note excusing herself on the ground that "the ironing was so large," or "Mr. D——— came so late for supper," but I always missed the bright sunny face when she failed to come. How I used to watch those poor red, stiff hands toiling over the keys. "Music and kitchen work do not agree very well, but I love my music so, it makes my task lighter in the kitchen," she would say cheerfully. Can it be, I would think, that she is to be looked down on simply because she was compelled to slave for somebody? Ah no she was doing her duty. It was the mission God had set out for her—and her reward would come by and by. One evening Tillie handed me a letter saying: "I want you to read the offer of another situation I have had." I little guessed the contents as I took it from her. To my astonishment and pleasure it was a manly, noble heart pleading for her life to be placed in his keeping. Every word spoke the true man, nothing sickly or sentimental; just such a letter as I would want to receive under similar circumstance, and the writer, I knew the name well, and knew him to be a perfect man. I could but say as I handed back the letter, "I hope you accepted." "Yes," and there was a wealth of happiness in the clear blue eyes, and some tears, too, I imagined. "I never knew what it was to live before. Just the thought that there is one person in the world to care for me is such happiness." Then she told me how, after receiving his letter, she wrote to him telling him she was but a poor girl, it would be better for them not to meet—" he came to me, in a few evenings telling me that he knew exactly how poor I was, he asked for nothing but my heart and hand—could I refuse?" Blessings on such girls. In place of foolishly running the streets she devoted her spare moments to music and good reading. Of course, such girls are rare (by rare we mean there are hundreds of such girls as Tillie, who have as much talent, only they don't choose to cultivate their talents because they have an idea that they are looked down on, therefore abuse what they have); but there are hundreds such, and they need not consider themselves drudges—nor will anybody else—if they only have a mind to make themselves respected. My Tillie presides over a pleasant little home all her own, and looks up to her handsome lord wondering like the old woman. "Can it be I?"

PEGGOTTY.

Truth is the food of the human spirit which could not grow in its majestic proportions without clearer and more truthful views of God and his universe.

As was said of the slain Ceasar when he was struck down from his seat of authority over Rome by the assassin, so it must be said of our President's fall in his blood upon the floor in the station-house:

"O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Then I, and you, and all of us fell down,
Whilst bloody treason flourished over us."

CAPT. ALLEN'S SPEECH AT BUCHANAN.

We give an extract embracing the felicitous beginning of the speech on the 4 th:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS:

In April 1865, after the fortunes of war had been decided, and the confederacy been overthrown, just at the hour of the Nation's triumph, the Martyr President was stricken down. The masses were roused to a pitch of fury, and in the great centers of population the control of men became difficult. The citizens of New York City seemed to have been emptied into Broadway, and instinctively the great crowd surged toward the office of a newspaper, that at the least had not been hearty in its aid to the government. The people demanded a victim, and a bloody riot was imminent. At that moment the grand form of a man appeared upon a balcony above the crowd, and with a voiee that could be heard for a block, the speaker began to repeat the 97th Psalm: ' "The Lord reigneth * * * Clouds and darkness are round about him; righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne.' God rules in Heaven, and the Government at Washington lives!" That voice fell like a benediction, and instantly quieted the raging, tumultuous crowd below. It was the voice of James Abram Garfield, who to-day, the Nation's head, lies stricken in the Nation's home where the people had so recently placed him!

How strange the ways of Divine Providence by which the Nation is being led!

No day in the calender of church or State is more worthy to be observed than this. It is "the Sabbath of our freedom," the anniversary of an event that has changed the destinies of the world.

Additional Local continued from First Page.

The corner loafer is worse than the female gossip, but both are bad enough.

A nice office for the telephone exchange is being fitted up in the Ypsilanti Paper Co.'s ware rooms at the depot.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will hold an ice cream social at the Tyler block, Saturday evening, July 16th.

The citixens prayer meeting has been postponed until the rooms of the W. C. T. U. are in readiness to be occupied.

The agents *Herald* says "*all* lotteries are frauds." There are about two hundred defrauded ones in this community who respond amen.

"Oh, where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To do some shopping," she sweetly said;
"And where?" I asked in glad surprise.
"Oh, anywhere, where they advertise."

A vacation is due us and we are taking it. The paper is running itself. The weather is too hot to read newpapers, much less to do hefty newspaper work.

This idea of the Ovid Union man is about the correct thing: "We wish our churches were filled to overflowing every Sunday, by just that class who feel that their clothes are not good enough to attend in. The Bible teaches that religion which will enable a man to attend church in the same garments that he will the theatre, circus or political mass meeting."

At a meeting held for the purpose last Monday evening, the First Baptist church decided to proceed at once to build a new house of worship, estimated cost, $15,000. The present house will be moved onto the vacant space at the south and used while the new one is being built. This plan is very much better than expending several thousand dollars on the old house.

List of unclaimed letters July 14th:

H. L. Barmore,	Chas. L. Bishop,
Chas. L. Bishop,	E. E. Borton,
Matie Canine,	Sam'l Corbett,
F. J. Curtis,	Mary Gilford,
Edna M. Kelly,	Nellie Marsh,
Nellie O'Keif,	Jeannie Pearce,
Sam. Rogers,	J. Smith,
Franklin Tenny,	L. Mills.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BOAT?

Not every one cares to get into "a boat", but Wm. A. Chamberlain and Jesse N. Horner are about to try the experiment. Any time before Monday afternoon your curiosity can be satisfied by directing your steps to Mr. Horner's premises on Oak street. You will find there a clipper yacht sixteen feet over all, five feet two inches beam, two feet depth of hole; a small cabin with two berths, lighted by French stained glass. It is well provided with lockers, carries a main-sail and foresail with twenty-seven yards of canvass. When in racing trim it carries thirty-five yards and 800 pounds ballast. It is good for two tons. The main-spar is hollow and encloses the halliards which are so arranged that the main-sail can be controlled from the cock-pit, and nights and in bad weather the pit can be covered with a water proof canvass. The spars, etc., are of Norway pine. The boat is built of Sassafras, cut in the town of Augusta last fall. It is finished with white pine and trimmed with black walnut. The lower part is painted black and above is a blue stripe between a band of chrome yellow and red. It has two water tight compartments and will not sink when filled with water. The matresses are to be stuffed with cork and will serve as life preservers. Mr. Chamberlain is the designer and the boat was bult by Mr. Horner, who made all the trimmings and mouldings, using a straight plane. The hulk was buit at Denton and brought here to be finished. The blacksmith work was done by Lang & Martin; the sails were brought from the east ready made; cost of boat, not including work done by the parties themselves, $100, about. Monday afternoon the boat will be taken to Denton. Tuesday will see it in the Rouge at Dearborn. They will sail down the Rouge to Detroit; by Detroit river and lake Erie to Buffalo; by canal and Cayuaga lake to Ithica. Time from two weeks up. They are provided with an oil stove, fishing tackle and cooking utensils, and will run into shore nights. Every body knows Jesse Horner, and his friends will be glad to learn that this is not his farewell to Ypsilanti, as he intends hunting next winter in the northern part of the state. Mr. Chamberlain is a machinist and engineer, and has had considerable experience on the water. He lived for twenty-three years on the farm now owned by Mr. J. P. Moon, near Denton, and for some time past has lived in Ypsilanti. Having sold his farm he has moved to Ithica, New York, where he will retain the yacht for his own pleasure. While returning to his native state he does not forget the state of adoption and calls the boat "Wolverine". Success and a pleasant trip to passengers and crew.

PERSONALS.

Harry Goodspeed is spending a few weeks at East Tawas.

Miss Fannie Bogardus is spending a few weeks at the St. Clair flats.

Mr. Wm. Dungrow, of Detroit, has been in the city visiting friends.

Clayton Yates has resigned his membership in the Ypsilanti band.

Miss Lizzie Pattison is spending the remainder of her vacation at home.

Miss Hattie L. Whitman is visiting in Detroit.

Mr. E. C. Comstock and family have gone to East Tawas for a few weeks.

Mrs. Wm. Pattison and daughter Mira made a pleasant visit this week to friends in Brooklyn.

Professor and Mrs. Vroman left on Friday morning for Croswell, and will be the guests of Judge Pratt.

Miss Ida Vroman is spending a few days with her friend, Miss Minnie Card, of Hillsdale.

A young son of J. N. Howland caught a large Mackinaw trout just outside the piers one day last week.—*Charlevoix Sentinel.*

Mrs. W. H. Hawkins and daughter Clara are visiting Mrs. W. Wicker, at East Saginaw.

The Almira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* informs us that ex-alderman Martin Cremer is recreating in that city and vicinity.

Fred Thompson is at Manistique, in the upper country. How is it Fred, as hot above as below?

The Ypsilanti party at Petoskey must have had considerable of a shaking up Tuesday.

Miss Mattie Earl has gone to northern Michigan to spend the summer with her sister and brothers.

Prof. McLouth and R. W. Putnam presented papers at the State Teachers' Institute in Lansing last week.

Prof. John E. Clarke, of Yale college, formerly a resident of this city, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Lewis McLouth.

The Prosecuting Attorney has been absent several days in Chicago. Lawyer John Fox has kept the office work in trim.

Mrs. Charles Wheeler and daughter started Tuesday for a sojourn of two or three months in the length and beadth of New York state.

Dr. MacVicar, Profs. Putnam, McLouth and George, were in atttendance upon the State Teachers' Institute held at Lansing last week.

Mrs. Walter Cheever joined her husband here last Saturday. They are stopping with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Cheever, on Adams street.

Rev. Dr. Pitkin, of Detroit, preached two able discourses at St. Luke's Sunday. It needed the snuff in the sermon last Sunday to keep an average person awake.

Rev. Father DeBever is at Assumption college Sandwich, where the clergy of the Diocess go into a retreat for a week for spiritual improvement, consequently no services at St. John's tomorrow.

Mr. F. C. Wheeler, who has been depot agent at Wayne a number of years, has returned on account of ill health to Ypsilanti, residing with his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Knapp.

We met this week at Dr. S. W. Pattison's, Dr. P. Davis and his aged father, ninety-four years old and still hale and hearty, ten years ahead of Dr. P. He is making his annual visit to this city, Ann Arbor, Elk Rapids, etc.

Frank L. Showerman, who has been with Barnum & Earl for the past year has accepted a position in the Elgin watch factory, Ill. We regret to hear of his leaving, and he goes with the best wishes of his friends and employers.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Brooks made a visit to Tennessee and Alabama. They visited the old homestead of James K. Polk, having a very pleasant tour of several weeks. Went and returned almost before their neighbors knew it—their neighbor of the press.

C. H. H. Wheeler was in town last Sunday and Monday. On Saturday last, at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, where his office is, two persons were killed by sun stroke, and he was so far affected as to be partially prostrated. Feeling badly he started for his home in this city, deeming it prudent to place himself where he could enjoy something more than professisnal nursing. He attempted to return Sunday evening, but being taken worse as the train was about due, felt compelled to remain another day.

Jeff. Davis is reported to consider the comet a flaming sword, stretched out over the north.

Good Words From Druggists.

"Malt Bitters are the best 'bitters.'"
"They promote sleep and allay nerviousness."
"Best Liver and Kidney medicine we sell."
"They knock the 'Chills' every time."
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Piles are frequently preceeded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the paitent to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like prespiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed, is a common attendant. Internal, External and Itching piles, yield at once on the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, acting directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and affecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. Do not delay till the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but try it and be cured. Price, 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it and when you cannot obtain it of him, we wll send it prepaid, on receipt of the price. Address the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, Ohio. Sold by F. F. Ingram.

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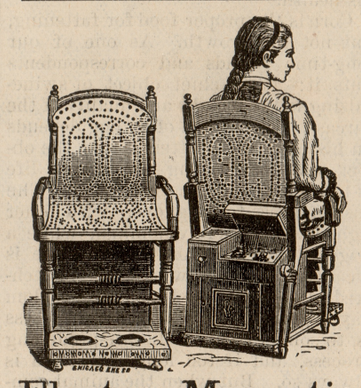

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The Chair is recommended in high terms by the Chicago *Medical Journal* and American *Medical Journal.*

The special application of this powerful remedial agent to any particular portions of the person has, thus far, been attended with great inconvenience. So far as known to me it has never been done without the removal of the patient's clothing, and the passing of the current by means of a sponge or like substance over the surface of the body. In using my apparatus, it is only necessary that the hands and feet should be bared.

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